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Part One
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GOLD FOR THE TREASURY

Syndicate Not to Relax Efforts in Keeping Up the Reserve.

AID FROM THE CITY NATIONAL BANKS

Government Offer for Coin Deposited—The Export to Europe of the Yellow Metal for To-day Will Be $4,300,000.

There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $4,300,000 in gold coin for shipment to Europe to-day. This makes the total amount withdrawn during the week $7,200,000, the largest sum sent to Europe in one week since the exporting of gold coin assumed an important phase last Winter.

Three city banks deposited $900,000 in gold coin to the credit of the Government yesterday. There was no deposit by the bond syndicate, although it has still enough gold at its disposal to bring the gold reserve up to $100,000,000 at any time when it may be deemed wise or necessary. The reserve previous to yesterday was about $99,600,000. There was deposited $900,000, and the Treasury gained $100,000 in gold deposited for transfer in small notes, leaving the reserve at the close of business, deducting the $4,300,000 withdrawn, about $96,300,000.

The withdrawals yesterday were as follows: Lazard Frères, $2,500,000; W. H. Crossman & Brother, $1,000,000; Hoskier, Wood & Co., $500,000; Hard & Rand; $200,000, and Nesslage & Fuller, $100,000.

The amount withdrawn for export did not cause as much surprise as that Lazard Frères should have so large a sum. This firm was regarded as one of the principal members of the syndicate, and such action on its part was erroneously construed to mean that the syndicate had abandoned the plan of assisting the Government to keep up the reserve, and that the members had been released from an implied obligation not to withdraw gold for export.

An attempt was made to weaken the market by the industrious circulation of reports that there was a break in the syndicate, but these reports were set at rest by the statements made by Lazard Frères and J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the syndicate. At the banking house of Lazard Frères the following explanation was given out:

Hoping that bills of exchange against merchandise exports would come into the market in fair amount durinrg the first half of September, we continued for a long time to supply our customers with bills of exchange for which we could not at the time find cover. A combination of circumstances leaves the market bare of commercial bills and makes necessary the shipment of gold to cover part of the accumulated indebtedness and to continue supplying the daily demands of the trade.

The reasons for these conditions are in part the late cotton crop and the slow movement thereof caused by Europe holding large quantities of cotton at cheap prices, and its indisposition to buy freely at quotations now ruling. Further reasons are the poor demand for our wheat and the low prices it brings, and the cheapness of money at this centre, which makes it undesirable for European bankers to increase their loanable funds here.

A member of the firm, when questioned by reporters, added that there was no special significance in the shipment of gold by the firm, that it had to go to meet a temporary emergency to fulfill engagements. He said further that within a few weeks sufficient commercial bills would be forthcoming to obviate further shipments of gold in any large amounts.

J. Pierpont Morgan denied positively that the syndicate intended to abandon the efforts it had been making to maintain the gold reserve.

"The syndicate is still in the field," he said, "and there has been no rupture. The public should understand that the syndicate's contract with the Government expired with the last delivery of the bonds, which was on June 24, notwithstanding which the members of the syndicate will continue to assist the Treasury in maintaining the gold reserve as much as is in its power, without regard to date. The syndicate is constantly accumulating gold, and as fast as any quantity has been collected it will be turned over to the Sub-Treasury.

"I expect that some of the city banks will deposit gold with the Sub-Treasury to assist in this object. I anticipate that there will soon be a decided increase in the supply of bills against cotton and breadstuffs, and I am somewhat surprised that a greater supply is not at present in the market."

The bond syndicate gave out for publication, late yesterday afternoon, the following about its position in relation to the gold reserve, and its obligations to the Government:

The impression has become general that the members of the bond syndicate entered into an agreement with the United States Treasury to maintain the $100,000,000 reserve until Oct. 1 proximo, and that upon that date said obligation will cease and determine. Such is not the case. The bond syndicate fulfilled all its obligations to the Government in June last, and has not since been bound in any way to the Treasury.

It is true that it has from time to time since last June paid over various sums in gold coin to the Treasury, which have sufficed to maintain the reserve, but it has done so voluntarily, and will continue so to do in the same spirit and for the same motive. So far as Oct. 1 is concerned, it has no relation to the action of the bond syndicate, and it will continue to deposit gold until the 1st of November and the 1st of December, and the 1st of January if necessary, and if existing conditions make it feasible to do so.

But neither the bond syndicate nor any one else can control the elements. The idea that its relations to the Treasury situation will be any different on or after Oct. 1 from what they are now and have been all along is erroneous, and should be corrected.

While there was no deposit of gold made by the syndicate, three of the National banks in this city made substantial deposits yesterday afternoon in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal-tender notes. The first deposit received was $500,000 from the Hanover National Bank, which made $8,500,000 put in by that bank since the last loan. The American Exchange National Bank followed with $200,000, and the National Bank of Commerce deposited a similar amount. President Sherman of the last-named bank said that the deposit was one-third of the bank's gold holdings.

The action of these banks was taken as the beginning of a movement by the National banks to reinforce the Treasury by liberal contributions of gold, and it is confidently believed that early in the coming week enough coin will be deposited to bring the reserve up to $100,000,000. A large deposit is expected from the National City Bank. The Park National Bank has already contributed $1,500,000, the Chase National $500,000, and the Seaboard National $100,000 in furtherance of this object.

The following notice was posted at the Sub-Treasury yesterday:

For deposits in gold coin in amount of multiples of $500 small denominations of currency will be shipped by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., at Government contract rates, on the day following the deposit of the amount in this office.

The Government contract rate is 20 cents a thousand, while bankers' rates vary from 50 cents to $1.50 a thousand. The latter rates will be charged by the Government on deposits in currency. Under the arrangement contained in the notice $509,000 was yesterday deposited for the transfer of small notes to New-Orleans, Chicago, and points in Texas, and the Sub-Treasury gained $100,000 in gold coin on this transaction. There was also deposited $37,000 for transfer in silver dollars to points in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. The small notes and silver were intended to assist in moving the cotton crop.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muhleman said yesterday that he had received the offer of $1,000,000 in gold coin from banks in Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Penn., and other cities in exchange for small notes at the Government contract rates, and this offer had been referred to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

Handy & Harman will ship to-day $250,000 in gold, exchanged for smelters' bars, but this gold is not withdrawn from the Treasury and does not in any way affect the Treasury reserve.

The Lucania, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out 541,000 ounces of silver and 5,000 Mexican dollars, shipped by the following firms: Handy & Harman, 250,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman, 206,000 ounces; Zimmermann & Forshay, 40,000 ounces and 5,000 Mexican dollars, and Muller, Schall & Co., 45,000 ounces.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY

The Mora Claim to be Paid at Washington To-day—All Differences with European Nations Adjusted with Honor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—According to present appearances the Fifty-fourth Congress will assemble next December with nearly every question in regard to our foreign relations either settled or in process of satisfactory adjustment.

The Mora claim will be paid to-morrow. In regard to this matter, the President expressed his regret that all previous effort "to secure payment of this settled claim had been unavailing." That source of regret is now removed. The department understands that the Spanish Minister is prepared to tender a draft in Spanish gold for the $1,500,000 agreed on so many years ago. Advantageous rates of exchange, it is said, will almost suffice to make the amount paid in Spanish gold equivalent to the sum demanded in American coin.

The troubles in regard to Bluefields and the Mosquito reserve in Nicaragua, which proved another prominent feature in the discussion of our foreign policy, have all been disposed of. Great Britain has withdrawn all claims to a protectorate over the so-called "reserve." It has recognized the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the disputed strip, and remains content with the exaction of a fine of £15,000 for the alleged insult to British subjects in Bluefields, presenting no further embarrassing claims for arbitration or indemnity. There is every reason to suppose that an equally satisfactory adjustment of the British Guiana and Venezuelan boundary dispute is in prospect. In regard to this question President Cleveland in his last message to Congress said:

Believing that its early settlement on some just basis alike honorable to both parties is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration.

It is understood that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, now on his way back to his post of duty in Washington, bears some assurances from her Majesty's Government that it is willing to accede to the representations which Ambassador Bayard has made in this regard. Scarcely a thing else, except the German discrimination against American products on account of the sugar-bounty squabble, remains unadjusted in our foreign relations. Mr. Cleveland's next message will, therefore, be an easy one, as far as foreign affairs are concerned.

STATE OFFICIALS GOING TO THE SOUTH

Governor and Others Will Visit Chickamauga and Atlanta Exposition.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Preparations are under way for the trip next week of the Governor, State officials, and committees of the Senate and Assembly to the Chickamauga and Ghattanooga battlefields and the Atlanta Exposition. Governor Morton will be accompanied by his staff and probably by Col. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary. The legislative committees will probably comprise Lieutenant Governor Saxton and Senators Cantor, McMahon, Higgins, O'Connor and Stapleton; Assemblymen Ainsworth, Malby, Goodsell, Cutler, Stanchfield, Lafetra, A. B. Gardiner, Wieman, and Speaker Fish.

The party will leave this city at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening on a special train, and will travel by way of the New-York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four, Queen and Crescent Railroads, arriving at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga fields in time for the dedication of the battlefields at National Park, Sept. 19 and 20. After the dedicatory ceremonies at the park, the party will start for Atlanta, which place will be reached the morning of Sept. 21. A stay of two days will be made at the Exposition.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 13.—Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson has accepted an invitation to preside upon the occasion of the dedication of the National Park at Chickamauga battlefield. He departs for the South next Monday.

THREATENED WITH TAR AND FEATHERS

A Kansas Banker Suffers for Too Great Fidelity to Prohibition.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 13.—H. W. Lewis, ex-President of the Kansas National Bank, who has been one of the foremost leaders in the local fight for prohibition, has received a letter threatening him with tar and feathers if he does not leave town within twenty-four hours. The letter is as follows:

If you don't leave the city within the next twenty-four hours you will have to take the consequences of tar and feathers and fire, or riding on a rail in open daylight, or publish to the world your ultimatum. You will have to do this during the time stated above or take the consequences. Look out; beware! It is coming.

The feeling between the "liberal" and prohibition elements is running high. Mr Lewis is taking steps to hunt down the senders of the letter.

A YACHT MAY FLY THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG

Good Taste and Not the Law Governs the Entire Subject.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Solicitor Reeve of the Treasury to-day rendered a decision as to yacht flags which has considerable interest. The yacht Alfred E. Cox has a flag in exact similitude to what is known as the President's flag. It was sought to have the yacht drop the flag, but the owner objected, setting up the claim that he had used the design for twenty-four years.

The President's flag was designed by the Navy Department in 1882. It consists of an eagle perched and a shield with a blue background.

Solicitor Reeve decided that there was no law to prevent the Cox from flying its flag, but suggested that it would be courteous for the owner to choose some design other than that used by the President of the United States.

An American Monte Carlo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—A morning paper says Niagara Falls is to be the convention city of the future and the Monte Carlo of America. Already plans are far advanced looking to the establishment there of one of the most gigantic permanent convention halls ever conceived on this side of the Atlantic, and the erection of a clubhouse which will be the wonder of the world. The plan is to adopt all of the attractions which at one time made Saratoga famous the world over, and to carry them out to their utmost perfection. The clubhouse is to cost when furnished, $500,000, and the Dalys and Mitchell, late of Saratoga, are said to be interested in it. The convention hall will have a seating capacity of 15,000 and will be fire-proof.

YEAR OF MANY JUNKETS

Long List of Legislators Who Had Vacations at State's Expense.

DARE NOT SHOW EXPENSE BILLS NOW

Republican Managers Fear Taxpayers Will Scowl if They Do—Some of the Free Outings Provided.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—It was a matter of common report at the close of the last session of the Legislature that Speaker Fish and the Republican leaders on the floor had arranged junketing trips for an unusually large number of members during the hot weather. Investigations into all manner of topics, from the sweat shops of New-York to the forests of the Adirondacks, were ordered.

So many of these committees were appointed and so great was likely to be the expense attending these Summer excursions, that the appointment of the committees was rated as one of the scandals of the Legislature. It would have been rated a greater one were it not for the fact that so many more serious and offensive scandals broke out just at that time.

It happened that the day these committees were appointed by Speaker Fish one Republican member of the Assembly—Mr. Vacheron—was sitting in his seat, helping make laws, while a Deputy Sheriff stood just behind the railing waiting to take him into custody while he gave bail, he being under indictment on the charge of having accepted a bribe in connection with his action on an ice bill. This climax of the scandalous proceedings of the Legislature naturally diverted attention from a little scandal such as a resolution to send thirty or forty men scurrying around the State on a vacation at the people's expense.

But in one way and another considerable was said as to the junketing committees, and some attempt was made to estimate how much it would cost the people to give these Assemblymen a vacation.

It now looks as if these committees were holding back their expense account until after election. The Controller has received comparatively few of these bills, and it is not possible to ascertain what has been done or how much money has been spent. Some of the committees have held sessions at one place and another around the State, and have completed their work, it is supposed. But their itemized accounts for expenses are not yet in, and this has led to some serious criticism.

The people are likely to hear a great deal during the next six weeks of the extravagance, the wholesale corruption, and the crookedness that went with the last Legislature. Republicans are aware of this, and they are afraid of it. Hence they are doing all they can to prevent any general advertising as to how much these junketing committees may have squandered. After election, it is understood, there will be some bills sent in, which will make the taxpayers scowl.

The Constitutional provision which makes it unlawful for an office holder to travel on a railroad pass interfered very seriously with the pleasures of many Assemblymen. That they had to pay car fare was regarded by them as a gross outrage, and so, instead of riding about the State visiting mountains, lakes, and cities by courtesy of the railroad corporations, they were obliged to stay here during the session. They objected to putting up their own good money. There was not as much in it for an Assemblyman, or even a Senator, last Winter, as there has been some years, and complaint was heard at the general cheapening of prices. These complaints come from members of the black-horse cavalry, who objected to any trot in the race, but they had to make the best of it, get what they could, and save it, or they wouldn't have had a profitable Winter's work.

But the Speaker and various members of the Assembly did what they could to help out in this trying situation. When once a resolution was passed, authorizing an investigation, the State at once was forced to foot the bills for railroad fare, hotel bills, carriage hire, and incidentals. Now, a great many people would like to know just to what extent the State has been involved by these vacation trips, and for fear of the effect on the campaign these bills are being held back.

The more important of the committees which were authorized to roam up and down the State were given authority to employ counsel, hire stenographers, a clerk, and visit such places as they might see fit in securing evidence. Some of them were limited in the amount they might spend. These poor fellows were directed in some cases to keep within an expenditure of $10,000. This was the case with the special committee which was directed to investigate certain matters relating to street railways. Smaller committees were compelled to limit their vacation expenses to perhaps $6,000.

One committee was appointed to secure information as to what could or should be done to bring about good roads in this State. This committee was composed of Assemblymen Higbie, Schoepflin, Vacheron, who was under indictment; Armstrong, Krenrich, and Staley. It was authorized to employ counsel, a clerk, and a messenger, and to spend $5,000.

The Railroad Committee, so called, was appointed under a resolution which Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua introduced. There was a liberality manifested toward this committee when its cause was defined. The preamble to the resolution which authorized it was practically a declaration of war on the street railroads. It declared, "whereas, it has been charged in the papers of New-York and Brooklyn that certain railway companies in the City of Brooklyn have watered their capital stock and leased their roads to foreign corporations, and included in these charges is the accusation that large sums of money have been taken either fraudulently from the treasury, or watered by the managers of the companies leasing the said roads, and that the stockholders of the said companies have been unable to ascertain even the cost of construction of the roads referred to," &c., therefore, a committee of seven was appointed to examine all matters as to the cost of construction, the stock, bonded indebtedness, and general management of the surface and elevated railroads of the various cities in the State.

Republican managers in control of a Republican Legislature and anxious to levy heavily upon the street railway companies in every city of the State could not have formulated a proposition better calculated for the purpose. It was said in the corners last Spring that this would be a most effective method of blackmailing street railway corporations out of money enough to carry on an expensive campaign at the same time that it gave the committees the privilege of going to every place in the State large

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CHILE APPROVES BOUNDARY ACT

Eleven Hundred Volunteers Leave Argentina by the San Francisco to Enlist Against Cuba's Rebels.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 13.—A motion of Representative Tocornal, censuring Matte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for having signed the boundary agreement with Argentina, was defeated by 36 votes against 17, at a secret session of the Chilean Congress.

Volunteers for Spain, 1,100 in number, leave by transport San Francisco to enlist against the insurrection in Cuba.

CAPT. SUMNER IS SUSPENDED

The Court-martial Found Him Guilty of Neglect of Duty in the Matter of Docking the Columbia at Southampton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Navy Department to-day made public its action in the case of Capt. George W. Sumner, late in command of the United States cruiser Columbia. This officer was recently tried by court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on charges growing out of the injury sustained by his vessel in docking at Southampton in July last.

The first charge was culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. The court found him guilty in a less degree than charged, in that he did not fully perform his duty in having proper preparations made for the docking and in seeing that the supporting blocks were in proper condition for receiving and sustaining her weight. The court ignored that portion of the charge alleging that in consequence of that failure the vessel was subjected to severe strains, resulting in damage to her hull and necessitating repairs costing about $1,000.

The Captain was found not guilty of the second charge—of suffering a vessel of the navy to be hazarded in violation of the naval regulations. The specification under this charge, however, that he suffered the vessel to remain under severe strain without causing the dock to be flooded, was proved.

He was found guilty of the third charge—neglect of duty—and the specification under that charge was proved, namely, that he paid the charge of docking without protest.

The sentence of the court is as follows: "To be suspended from duty only for a period of six months on waiting orders pay, and to be reprimanded by the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy."

The action of the department has been stated to Capt. Sumner, with a copy of the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court, which are approved, and he is informed that the publication of these in general orders is regarded as a sufficient compliance with that portion of the sentence calling for a reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE COLUMBIA CLUB GAMBLING CASE

Affairs Take an Unexpected Turn—The Informers Arrested.

The case of the members of the Columbia Club charged with gambling at their rooms, 204 East Seventy-ninth Street, Sunday, was recalled for examination in Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Lawyers Joseph I. Green and Elias G. Levy, who appeared for the defendants, William A. Bodenheimer, proprietor, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, Timothy Lyons, John Winkler, Henry Engelke, and Leopold Wolf, created a decided sensation by turning the tables upon the complainants, Jeremiah R. Fisher and Otto Schuboldt.

It was on information furnished by these men that special detectives of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station made the descent upon the clubhouse Sunday night. Both men testified to playing several games of poker for money, with the several defendants, on the night in question, Bodenheimer acting as banker, with the exception of Wolf, Lyons, and Fitzpatrick, who they could not swear were in the game. Consequently Magistrate Flammer discharged the three last named.

Lawyer Green then said: Your Honor, under Section 344 of the Penal Code, it appears to me that these complainants are equally guilty with the others; the code makes no discrimination, but includes all who play card games for money in the same category."

The Magistrate's face took on a thoughtful expression and then he ordered a complaint drawn up against Fisher and Schuboldt. The latter nearly fainted on hearing this. "But I promised them immunity in the name of the District Attorney if they would testify," said one of the detectives. He spoke too late; the order had gone forth and the men were committed with the others for examination on Thursday in the afternoon, when, it is expected, the District Attorney's office will be represented.

The defendants were released on their own recognizance.

Boy Scalded in a Bathtub.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—Ralph Shearer, the two-and-a-half-year-old son of Superintendent of Education Shearer of this city, was badly scalded while at play last evening. The little fellow and his brother, who is two years older, were playing on the upper floor of their father's house. Both were barefooted. In the course of the play some blocks were thrown into the bathtub, and Ralph climbed in to get them. While he was there the older boy turned on the hot-water faucet in mistake for the one which contained the cold water, and was then unable or too frightened to turn it off. The water was almost boiling hot, and before the child's mother could reach the bathroom in response to the screams, the child's feet and ankles were badly scalded. When lifted from the water, the skin dropped from the boy's feet and the flesh was parboiled for some distance in. The doctor in attendance thinks the flesh will reform in time under treatment.

Scope of the "Autocrat's" Copyrights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court handed down an opinion yesterday sustaining the demurrer of Donohue, Henneberry & Co. to the suit of infringement brought by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., in the publication of an edition of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Holmes alleged that the late Dr. Holmes was secured by a copyright to the publication of the book, and that the sketches first appeared in serial form in The Atlantic Monthly in 1858, under an agreement whereby Dr. Holmes was to have all the property rights in the book for publication. Donohue, Henneberry & Co. demurred to the claim of infringement, insisting that no such agreement with The Atlantic Monthly had been set forth, and their publication was from the original serial. Judge Jenkins allowed Holmes thirty days in which to amend his bill.

Suicide of ex-Gov. Russell's Nephew.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 13.—Charles Theodore Russell Bates, aged twenty-four, shot and killed himself this morning, it is supposed with suicidal intent. He was worried over family troubles and was probably overworked, he being a law student in the office of Francis Rawle, at Philadelphia. Bates was a son of George H. Bates of this city, who was a Commissioner to Samoa during President Cleveland's first Administration, and later on a Commissioner to Berlin, sent by President Harrison. The young man's mother is a sister of ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts. Young Bates was bright and studious. He died at the home of his uncle, F. L. Gilpin. He had been talking just before with a cousin about shooting reed birds.

New Supply Pipes for the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Richmond Locomotive Works, which supplied the machinery of the Government-built battleship Texas, have applied for a fifteen days' postponement of the trial of the engines of the Texas in order to substitute new supply pipes for those now in the vessel. During her recent run from Hampton Roads the supply pipes did not work well.

Liberty Bell on Its Travels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Columbian Liberty Bell started this morning on its trip around the world. It left on a special train, and will first go to Atlanta, where it will remain until the close of the exposition. After that it will be taken through the Southern States and Mexico. From there it will go to Europe, and thence around the world.

JACOB WORTH A WINNER

Republican State Convention Delegates Chosen in Kings County.

SIXTY OF NINETY-TWO FOR PLATT

Worth Beaten in His Own District, but Sheriff Buttling Went to the Rescue—The Delegates.

Republican Assembly District Conventions were held in Kings County last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is to meet in Saratoga.

In many of the districts there were spirited contests. In the Fourth District, the Seventh Ward delegates in caucus before the convention decided to take four of the six delegates to be elected and give one each to the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards. At the convention this appropriation was not allowed. The Nineteenth Ward captured two delegates, and the Seventh Ward was allowed only three.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth was defeated in his own Assembly district—the Fifth—but his friend, Sheriff Buttling, came to his rescue in the Second District by having Mr. Worth elected a delegate from that district.

The majority of the delegates elected are of the Platt faction. It is estimated that Jacob Worth will control sixty out of the ninety-two delegates that will go to Saratoga from Brooklyn.

The delegates elected are as foilows:

First District—Theodore B. Willis, Thomas H. Wagstaff, Jr., William T. Sharp, C. R. Hatfield, and David Healy.

Second District—Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, Sheriff William J. Buttling, and Addison W. Hallock.

Third District—Congressman Dennis M. Hurley, Andrew Jacobs, and R. Ross Appleton.

Fourth District—Dr. George W. Brush, A. T. Stoughtenburg, Eugene F. Barnes, Henry W. Smith, James R. Sparrow, and Mark Cohen.

Fifth District—John Kessel, John Meffert, Lewis Heas, William H. Palmer, Joseph Enderlin, Robert L. Smith.

Sixth District—Thomas P. Crown, John Hibbard, John P. Milliken, Jesse Fuller, Frank C. Bousterberg.

Seventh District—Theodore S. Jenkins, James B. Connell, George W. Diedrick, George W. Cassbell.

Eighth District—John McGuire, Charles Borchen, Edward S. Kellett.

Ninth District—Michael J. Sims, John Bushman, John F. Dailey, Albert Siebert, Michael J. Shea, William Collins.

Tenth District—J. B. Somerfield, Alexander Rable, W. C. Wallace.

Eleventh District—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Leonard Moody, William H. Reynolds, John Pullman, F. D. Maltby.

Twelfth District—Silas B. Dutcher, W. W. Goodrich, S. J. Plowman, William C. B. Plumb, Allen Bowie.

Thirteenth District—Henry Trenchard, Charles Brucher, George W. Palmer, Thomas Kepple, William C. Bryant.

Fourteenth District—George H. Nason, Senator George A. Owens, George E. Rogers.

Fifteenth District—Joseph Benjamin, Charles F. Rhinehart, William Keyl, Herman Wagner.

Sixteenth District—Robert A. Sharkey, William H. Frida, William L. Extance, William Chambers, Charles M. Newins.

Seventeenth District—George W. Daily, E. H. Bishop, George D. Adams, Frank P. Williams, William Kirby, C. R. Smith.

Eighteenth District—J. B. Donovan, Granville W. Harmon, Cornelius Morrison, Clark D. Rhinehard.

Nineteenth District—Frank F. Williams, Otto Maulbauer, Charles J. Haubert.

Twentieth District—G. G. Kallenbach, Theodore Hall, Albert D. Goodwin, Fred Newell.

Twenty-first District—Israel F. Fischer, Joseph R. Clark, Edward F. Linton, J. Drestner, J. Gilkinson.

In all the conventions this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Republicans of this Assembly district that the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals should be the Hon. Jesse Johnson of Kings County.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Republican State Convention are instructed to support Mr. Johnson for that position and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Delegates were also elected to the Judiciary Convention, which will meet in the Brooklyn Court House in October.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONSTITUTION

Convention Accomplished Very Little at Its Session Yesterday.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—The Constitutional Convention's session to-day was one of debate from first to last, practically nothing being accomplished. When the convention met at noon it took up the report of the Committee on Rules. After several chapters had been adopted, the fight came as to whether all resolutions and ordinances presented to the convention should be printed upon introduction or not. The discussion lasted for two hours, and it was finally decided to have everything printed. The work of adopting the rules was then continued.

An ordinance was presented making all elections for State officers take place every four years. Mr. Stokes introduced an ordinance abolishing the State Supreme Court, and substituting a Court of Appeals, and abolishing county courts. A property qualification suffrage plan of much strength, several ordinances providing for the reduction of area in the several counties, and an important liquor ordinance were also introduced. Miller, Republican, brought up the matter of the ratification of the Constitution of the State by the people.

J. William Stokes introduced an ordinance to abolish the State Supreme Court and establish an Appellate Court consisting of the Circuit Judges. Senator Tillman introduced an ordinance providing for smaller counties—of 400 square miles each. The present area is about 960 square miles each. Mr. Patton introduced a suffrage resolution providing for an educational qualification, a property qualification of $300, and for the disqualification of no Confederate soldier or son of such. Mr. Hodges asks for a three-mill constitutional tax for educational purposes, giving the taxpayer the right to say to what school it shall be devoted. Mr. Farrow presented a plan for the reorganization of the judiciary.

Ex-Congressman George Johnstone presented a suffrage plan with alternative property and educational qualifications.

Mr. McCown introduced an ordinance, which is against the wishes of Messrs. Tillman and Irby, and the most ardent dispensary advocates, providing that the State shall never issue any licenses to individuals or corporations to sell liquor, but can provide for its sale under State control. The Legislative Committee has decided to allow Charleston County only one Senator. The committee is tied up on the matter of biennial sessions of the General Assembly, and favors the four-year-term-of-office scheme.

Friends Fight over Their Beer.

Thomas St. John of 174 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and John Duffy of 237 East Eightieth Street were for many years fast friends, but they got into a dispute early yesterday morning about the payment for a glass of beer.

Argument soon gave place to blows, and then Duffy jabbed his former friend's thigh with a knife. St. John went to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his wound was found to be unimportant. Subsequently both men were arrested.

Jumped from a Ferryboat.

A man jumped off the stern of the Hamilton Ferry boat Pierpont while on the way from Brooklyn, about 9 o'clock last night. He was unknown to those aboard the boat, who were unable to rescue him.

Deckhand Walter Burke, when the Pierpont arrived at the foot of Whitehall Street, found a brown derby hat, three New-York newspapers of yesterday, and a receipt for an advertisement near where the man left the boat.

A Maryland Collector Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President has appointed Sidney R. Riggin to be Collector of Customs for the Eastern District of Maryland. He has also signed the commissions of Harry E. Biscoe and John Irwin, Jr., as Assistant Paymasters in the navy, with the relative rank of ensign, and the commission of Disbrow Budd as Postmaster at Rye, N. Y.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are sold by all the best grocers.—Adv.

ALFARO AND ECUADOR'S HOLIDAY

Rafael Polit, a Former Conservative, Appointed Governor of Quito and Province of Pichincha.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 13.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro is to leave Quito in the latter part of September in order to be present at Guayaquil's celebration, Oct. 9, of the victory gained by the patriots for La Honra National. The Government has appropriated 10,000 sucres for the expenses of a public festival.

Alfaro will go from Guayaquil to Cuenca and organize authority there.

Dr. Rafael Polit, formerly Governor of Guayaquil, has been apopinted Governor of Quito and the Province of Pichincha. Although a Conservative in politics Polit did much to cause the present state of affairs in Ecuador. He prevented a massacre in the revolution of June 5 at Guayaquil.

He is a man of talent, honorable, of good social standing, and his nomination, acclaimed on the coast and in the interior, guarantees a trustworthy administration.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 13.—A dispatch received here says that Supreme Chief Alfaro of Ecuador has ordered an issue of new postage stamps to commemorate the victory of the Liberal Party.

Alfaro has also given the Governor of Panama assurances of his friendship for Colombia.

At Limon business was entirely suspended upon the occasion of the national fête. Trains were run from various parts of the surrounding country at half rates.

FIRE OVER A POST OFFICE STATION

Clerks Made Sure of the Safety of the Stamps and Dies.

Fire and water did $5,000 worth of damage last night in the six-story brick building at Prince Street and West Broadway, the ground floor of which is occupied by Post Office Station A. So great was the quantity of water thrown into the building that it poured through every floor and into the Post Office station. The clerks there hastily gathered up all the stamps and dies and sent them to the General Post Office.

The fire started on the fifth floor, occupied by Herman & Litchen, milliners. They are the largest losers, the damage to their stock being about $2,000.

S. Oppenheim & Co., cloak dealers, occupying the third and fourth floors, lost $500 worth of stock, damaged chiefly by water. The building was damaged about $2,000, chiefly on the sixth floor. The building is owned by Abbott & Downing, wagon makers.

FELL DEAD IN BATTERY PARK

Otto Kraushaar of Staten Island Seized with Apoplexy.

Otto Kraushaar, auditor of the Staten Island Bank, at Stapleton, and a clerk in the employ of Knoeprench & Co., in the Cotton Exchange, was seen by a policeman to stagger and fall yesterday morning in Battery Park. The policeman ran to the man's assistance, and, seeing that he was mortally ill, sent an ambulance call, to which Dr. Kenneson responded, but Mr. Krauschaar was dead when he arrived.

The doctor thought apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Kraushaar was a sufferer from heart trouble and rheumatism.

Mr. Kraushaar was well known about the exchanges. He had lived on Staten Island many years. He was formerly wealthy.

HIS LEGS CUT OFF BY A TROLLEY CAR

Five-Year-Old Tony Craven Was Crossing a Brooklyn Street.

Tony Craven, five years old, of 30 Main Street, Brooklyn, while attempting to cross Front Street, near his home, last evening, was run over by trolley car No. 123 of the Seventh Avenue line.

The wheels crushed his legs so badly that both had to be amputated at the knees, in the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Barney Bloodgood of 398 Eighteenth Street, the motorman, was arrested.

ENGLISH THIEVES ROB A PHILADELPHIAN

Williams, the Victim, Describes Himself as a Novelist and Journalist.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that two English thieves, by a confidence trick, robbed a gentleman named Williams, describing himself as a journalist and novelist of Philadelphia, of a pocketbook containing $8,000 and checks of the value of 40,000f.

North Shore Limited Off the Track.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 13.—The North Shore limited express, west-bound, on the Michigan Central Railroad, left the rails here at noon to-day. The truck under the pilot gave way, and, after plowing over the ground for fifteen rods, the locomotive was thrown down a slight embankment, completely wrecking it. The fireman escaped by jumping, but the engineer, George Poppit of Homer, was pinned underneath the wreck. He was conscious and coolly gave directions to the workmen endeavoring to release him. He was got out in an hour and a half. He is badly injured, but whether fatally or not cannot yet be determined. Several coaches left the track, and, although all were slightly wrecked, no passenger was injured. The road was blocked for several hours.

C. H. Blackman Dies of His Wound.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Sept. 13.—C. H. Blackman, the Chicago Board of Trade man, who was accidentally shot by young Bascom three weeks ago, died to-day. He had been delirious for several days. Every effort was made to prolong his life. It was impossible to extract the bullet, which had lodged in the liver. Bascom's family are at Bethlehem, N. H. The accident occurred by the bullet glancing on a rock and striking Mr. Blackman, who was out of direct range. Bascom was firing at a target.

Appointment to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President has appointed as cadet at large at West Point Julian Arnold Benjamin of Garrisons, N. Y., grandson of the late Hon. Hamilton Fish, and son of the late Col. Samuel N. Benjamin of the army, who was thrice wounded during the civil war and died while in active service. This appointment is made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation, on account of physical disability, of George B. Dandy, Jr., son of Gen. Dandy.

Mrs. Munchmeyer Dies of Yellow Fever

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A few days ago Mr. Munchmeyer of West Virginia, the United States Consul at San Salvador, died at that place from yellow fever. To-day the State Department received a telegram from G. J. Dawson, the Vice Consul at San Salvador, announcing the death of the Consul's wife, who was stated in previous dispatches to be ill of the same disease.

Drowned Herself at Hell Gate.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Amelia Blache of 1,786 First Avenue, New-York, committed suicide by jumping into the East River at Hell Gate yesterday. Domestic troubles, it is said, led Mrs. Blache to take her life. She was separated from her second husband. Mrs. Blache was fifty-four years old.

Thomas R. Hopkins Attempts Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Thomas R. Hopkins of Passaic, a member of the New-York Printing Company, attempted suicide at his home to-day, but was caught in the act and only succeeded in putting a bullet into his wrist. Poor health was the cause for the attempt on his life.

THE YACHT RACE FIASCO

Defender and Valkyrie Will Not Race Any More Here.

ENGLISH BOAT TO GO HOME AT ONCE

Regatta Committee Blamed for Not Calling Tuesday's Race Off, and So Save Trouble.

YACHTSMEN DISCUSS THE SITUATION

Reasons Why Lord Dunraven Asked for a Clear Course—Oliver Iselin Talks.

The yachting fiasco was a general topic of conversation all over town yesterday. Every one was disappointed that after talking and working a year to arrange races for the America's Cup that the series of races should end in a burlesque.

Yachting has been regarded as a gentleman's sport, and it has been regarded as a thoroughly honest sport, and for that reason has stood high in public favor, but for an international contest to end in such an unseemly squabble has done much to lower the sport in the eyes of the general public, and to set international yachting back twenty years.

Lord Dunraven is blamed for not sailing the Valkyrie in Thursday's race. It is thought that if he had done so he would have come out of the whole trouble with flying colors, even if his boat were beaten.

The Cup Committee is blamed for not having agreed to a postponement of the race in order that L

cause there was no other one to give than that which had been conveyed to him verbally by Mr. Canfield."

C. Oliver Iselin arrived in town from New-Rochelle yesterday afternoon. He was asked if he had the power to call Tuesday's race off, and offer to resail it. He replied: "Of course I could. I did so, anyhow, and Lord Dunraven refused to resail the race."

Mr. Iselin declined to make public his letter to Lord Dunraven offering to resail the race, or Lord Dunraven's reply. He said: "This fiasco is very unsatisfactory to me. I wish the race had been sailed."

"Had the Regatta Committee power to order any of the races to be resailed?"

"As I understand the rules, they certainly had the power to do so. Article X of the constitution, which defines the duties of the Regatta Committee, says, 'They shall have power to disqualify a yacht that shall have violated any rule of the club, and to postpone any race, or order it to be resailed should either seem to them desirable.'"

"What about racing the Defender against the Valkyrie off Marblehead?"

"I have nothing to say about it."

"Would it not be a good thing to call all the cup races off and start again?"

"What do you want? Would you give him everything?" replied Mr. Iselin with energy. "I gave him one race, that was enough."

"What will be done with the Defender now?"

"I don't know."

"Have you come to confer with the Cup Committee?"

"I come on private business."

"Are you willing to race for the cup offered by Gen. Taylor?"

"I don't know."

"Are you willing to take part in any more races?"

"I don't know."

H. Maitland Kersey was asked if Lord Dunraven would race for the cup offered by Gen. Charles H. Taylor. He replied:

"No. Valkyrie will not be raced on this side of the Atlantic again; at least, not at the present time."

"What will be done with Valkyrie?"

"She will at once be dismantled of her racing rig, and gotten ready for her trip across the Atlantic."

"What are Lord Dunraven's plans?"

"I don't think he has made any. He will remain here for a few days and then go to Newport."

Mr. Kersey said he was sorry at the way things had turned out, particularly as he had worked so hard to bring about the contests.

Chairman S. Nicholson Kane said: "I feel too badly about this affair to discuss it, and besides, as a member of the New-York Yacht Club, it would be indelicate to do so in any case. It is very unfortunate—in fact, it is more than unfortunate."

Defender Towed to New-Rochelle.

The Defender was towed from Bay Ridge yesterday morning to New-Rochelle. Her crew of Deer Island sailors had decorated the yacht all over with bunting, and she presented a very pretty picture as she passed up the East River and on the Sound in tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint. She was escorted by the steam yacht Neckan, and was saluted by every craft she passed. Steamers, tugs, and ferry boats tooted their whistles as she passed. Their crews lined up and cheered, and the crew on the Defender cheered back. Captains Haff and Terry and the men on board were all happy. The yacht had accomplished the purpose for which it was built, and they had done their best to help her to do so.

The Valkyrie was towed to the Erie Basin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning by the tug Pulver, and while on the way the crew began to dismantle the yacht. The sails were unbent and stowed away. When the yacht got into the basin, the rigging was slacked, and then they began to take off the spars. The topmast was lowered, the spreader and shrouds taken off, the gaff was unslung, and, late in the afternoon, the big steel boom was taken off and the bowsprit unshipped. By sunset only her racing mast was left standing. This will be lifted out this morning, and then the crew will put on the jury rig, under which the yacht will sail back to the Clyde. The struts that were taken out of the yacht on her arrival here will be replaced, and the yacht will probably be ready for sea by next Wednesday.

Rear Commodore Arthur Glennie was seen on the City of Bridgeport. He was asked what the plans for the Valkyrie were.

"We are getting her ready for sea now. She will be fitted with the jury rig under which she crossed the ocean. As soon as that is done she will start for home."

"How long will it be before she leaves?"

"I can't say. Probably in a week."

"Then Lord Dunraven will not race her again in his country?"

"The fact that the Valkyrie is being stripped of her racing rig is a sufficient answer to that question," replied Mr. Glennie.

"Have you anything to say with regard to the criticisms which have been made of the Valkyrie's management?"

"Nothing further than has already been said by Lord Dunraven in his correspondence with the Regatta Committee and the statements made by him. I think our position there is very clearly set forth.

"Lord Dunraven notified the committee that he would sail no more races unless the committee would guarantee that the course should be kept clear, and that he would simply cross the line in order to give the Defender a start on Thursday morning unless a postponement was granted in accordance with his request, in order that better arrangements might be made to keep the excursion boats off the course. As he received no reply to this notice, he simply acted in accordance with his announced intention and withdrew the Valkyrie after the race had been started."

"Then his only reason for his action was that he had not received a reply from the committee?"

"You may put it that way, but it was because he had reason to believe that his request had not been granted, and, as he had given notice of what he should do in that case, Valkyrie did not sail. I regret as much as anybody else that we could not have had a fair race between the boats, but under the circumstances it was impossible."

"Has Lord Dunraven given any consideration to the proposition made by Col. Taylor of Boston to have Defender and Valkyrie race for a five-thousand-dollar cup at Marblehead?"

"I don't think he has bothered his head about it. Certainly Valkyrie will not race any more on this side, and we are going to take her back to England as soon as we can get away."

Long Time Before Another Cup Race.

Mr. Glennie remarked that he thought it would be a long time before there would be any further challenging for the America's Cup by British yachtsmen.

T. W. Ratsey said: "It's a great pity that, after all the trouble and expense of bringing a yacht over here, we should not have an opportunity of testing her in a fair race, but it seems impossible. I am fully in accord with Lord Dunraven's decision to go back home without racing any more, and think we have been in the right all along, no matter how much criticism has been passed upon us."

Capt. Cranfield had nothing to say, and when Capt. Sycamore was asked when the Valkyrie would sail, he said, laughingly: "You're not going to hurry us away, are you?"

Mr. Kersey arrived at the Basin during the afternoon. Speaking of Col. Taylor's offer of a cup for a race, he said that Lord Dunraven had decided not to race his yacht again in America.

A joint meeting of the Regatta and Cup Committees of the New-York Yacht Club was held last night at their Madison Avenue clubhouse.

It was stated by ex-Commodore Smith, who was one of the first to withdraw from the meeting, that official notice had been sent to Mr. Iselin that the three races had been awarded to the Defender, and that a communication had also been sent to Lord Dunraven to the effect that the cup races were at an end for this year at least.

There was a rumor to the effect that an effort was being made to arrange a $10,000 match race between the two boats, but Mr. S. Nickelson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, said he knew nothing about any such proposition, and that, in his judgment, there was no foundation to the story, as he did not think that such a proposition would be considered by either of the crack yachts. He further claimed that the meeting was only of an informal nature, and there were other members of the club present beside the two committees. He was of the opinion, however, that a special meeting of the club would soon be held, in order to straighten up matters, so far as possible.

DEFENDER'S MANY MISHAPS.

Unlucky from the Time of Her Launch —Some of Her Misfortunes.

The unsatisfactory termination of the contest between Defender and Valkyrie for the America's Cup led a great number of persons yesterday to speak their minds freely about Defender's mishaps since the day she was launched.

The general expression of opinion was to the effect that Defender had had many misfortunes since the first day that the attempt was made to get her into the water at Bristol. Whether this was the boat's natural fate or whether it was due to a lack of flexible courtesy in her managing owner was a question which was variously answered by different persons.

It was gloomily predicted that the net result of the recent races would be the deterioration in value of the America's Cup as a trophy, inasmuch as no foreign nation would ever again be likely to seek to obtain possession of it. Against this prediction it was urged that a few years would give rise to a new generation of yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic, whose clear perception of the end in view would not be obscured by a mass of technicalities.

General regret was expressed that the course of events had not run so as to afford an exhaustive trial of the merits of the two yachts engaged in the contest. A victory which consisted of one race in light breezes, one foul, and one walk-over was felt by even the most intensely patriotic supporters of the yacht which carried the Stars and Stripes to bring little glory with it.

What diminished even this small amount of glory, in the estimation of those who strove in their own minds to make the most of the victory, was the fact that she had never gained a secure place in the affections of the people. Part of this popular indifference was undoubtedly due to the absence of a centreboard, which had always in previous races stood for a distinctively American type of boat. More of it came from the efforts which her managing owner apparently made in her early trials to conceal the points of her superiority over previous models by the use of tactics which might have disqualified her had they been attempted in a regular contest for the America's Cup.

Defender and Vigilant Disputes.

It was recalled by many persons yesterday that during the preliminary races between the Defender and Vigilant disputes over trivialities and technicalities were brought forward so prominently that public opinion was divided on the question of the Defender's merits, so much so, indeed, as to make betting men think that the Valkyrie's chances of winning the cup were much better than appeared on the surface. If the Defender is superior in every way to the Vigilant, such men argued, why does she not outsail her, and be done with it?

It will be recalled that in the second race between the Defender and Vigilant, off Sandy Hook on July 22, Mr. Willard had to luff the Vigilant to prevent a collision with the Defender, in charge of Mr. Iselin, though the former boat had undoubtedly the right of way. The New-York Times, in its account of this race, the following day, thus described the occurrence:

The Vigilant kept right on, and for a moment a collision looked inevitable. The Vigilant had the right of way, but the Defender would not give way for her. Rather than smash the two boats up, Mr. Willard luffed the Vigilant, and she hung in the wind until the Defender was clear; then easing off her sheets, she came down to the line several lengths astern of the Defender. If she had not been forced about, the Vigilant would have crossed the line first and with the gun, but, as it was, she got the worst position and was outtacked all through the race.

In the race between the Defender and the Vigilant, off Newport, on Aug. 6, the same men being in charge of their respective boats, similar tactics were resorted to, as shown by the following account, published in The Times on Aug. 7:

The preparatory gun for the Vigilant and Defender was fired at 11:20. Both were then on the port tack, standing in toward Beaver Tail. Capt. Barr, when he evidently decided that he could fetch the line on time, tacked the Vigilant to starboard and was coming along close hauled. The Defender tacked also, and, coming down on the weather side of the Vigilant, bore down on that boat and tried to cross her bows and get the best position. It was a repetition of the tactics shown in the second race off Sandy Hook.

For a while it looked as though the Vigilant would punch a hole in the Defender's mainsail. Capt. Barr held on and the Defender kept off and then tried again. This time the Vigilant gave way and allowed the Defender to get what was wanted—the leading position—to which, however, the boat was not entitled. The Defender then bore down toward the line, and, luffing under the stern of the lightship, crossed at 11:25:55. The Vigilant crossed at 11:26:46 in the same way.

In an interview published in The Times on Aug. 8, Capt. Barr of the Vigilant deliberately placed the blame of these tactics squarely upon the shoulders of Mr. Iselin, as follows:

"The Defender people forcibly took from the Vigilant the better position at the start, because we did not want to damage the boat that is to defend the America's Cup. If I had had my way, the two boats would have come together. We had the Defender where we wanted her when we stood out on the port tack, and when we both came around we were nearest the line and close hauled. The Defender then bore down on us. I don't think Capt. Haff would have done so if he had not been ordered by Mr. Iselin.

"Mr. Iselin was standing near the wheel, and his order was heard on the Vigilant. I have declined positively to sail again unless things are changed. On both occasions I have been made a fool of. The Vigilant has had the better position, and it is unfair that we should give way all the time.

"If these races had been for the cup, the Valkyrie would have held her course each time. If the positions had been reversed, the Defender would not have given way. I think that when the yachts are measured it will be found that the Vigilant has won some races, but I would rather have the protest awarded to the Vigilant, because I know the Vigilant was in the right, and I want it to go on record."

"Mr. Iselin acted the same way in 1893 as he has this year, and in England last year he did not improve his reputation. In a race with the Britannia he shouted for water. The Britannia was to windward and was pinning the Vigilant in to the shore. The Britannia tacked, but the Vigilant held on further and did not tack until she had weathered the Britannia. By a trick she gained the windward position, and this trick is regarded as about the meanest that can be adopted."

A yachting expert who was present at all the races between the Vigilant and the Defender was asked yesterday to give his version of Mr. Iselin's actions toward Mr. Willard in these races. He replied:

"In the second race between the Defender and the Vigilant, sailed off Sandy Hook on July 22, the Defender forced the Vigilant to give way in order to avoid a collision. In the race for the Drexel Cup, off Newport on Aug. 6, both yachts were close-hauled on the starboard tack heading for the windward end of the line. The Defender bore down on the Vigilant, and Mr. Willard ordered Capt. Barr to give way. The Regatta Committee, however, sustained the Defender.

"A well-known yachtsman said that the positions of the two boats on Aug. 6 were the same as last Tuesday, only the positions were reversed. The Defender being the leeward boat."

The evident intention of the Regatta Committee to sustain the course of the Defender's managing owner at all hazards led Mr. Willard to withdraw from further contests, rather than run the risk of leaving the America's Cup without a defender. The following statement is from The New-York Times of Aug. 7. It is part of a statement made by Mr. E. A. Willard to a reporter for the paper:

I have now twice given way to the Defender at the start of a race when the Vigilant clearly had the right of way, because I was unwilling to risk a collision which might leave America without a cup defender. However willing I may have been to waive my rights in the past, I am not willing to go on waiving them indefinitely, and even if I were it is quite possible that a situation might be created in which collision would be inevitable.

As you know, I have already protested the Defender's action at the start on July 22. In to-day's race the Defender again violated the rules and forced the Vigilant out of a position to which she was entitled. In both cases there would have been a collision if the Vigilant had not given way. In each case the responsibility of avoiding an accident was cast upon me. It would not be fair either to the yacht or her owner to continue racing under these conditions.

A disagreeable impression was produced in some quarters by the course of the betting considered in connection with the final result of the contest. The odds on the Defender's victory varied from 6 to 5 to 2 to 1. It is the general impression that a good deal of money was laid in wagers before the races began. The best odds were 5 to 1 that the Defender would not get three straight races, and one clubman is known to have made this bet in hundreds. Of course he won. A reporter for The New-York Times heard a yacht club man insisting that the second race "must be decided on technicalities," following this remark with the statement that the Englishman wouldn't get one race, "and now this cinches my bet."

The hope was universally expressed by the public that the America's Cup Committee would find some way of not giving a decision on the second race, based upon technicalities. It was at first felt that if the race should be awarded to either of the contestants it would be a proper and generous act on the part of the beneficiary to refuse to take advantage of the award, thus making it no race. More mature reflection, however, gave general assent to the proposition that the race once awarded could not be sailed over again no matter how willing either or both of the contestants might be to do so.

It turned out later that the members of the Cup Committee had beseeched Mr. Iselin to withdraw his protest and that he had brusquely refused to do so and had insisted that the race should be awarded to him, even if Lord Dunraven should refuse to sail another race. This had given rise to much dissatisfaction among the members of the club, who did not approve of Mr. Iselin's methods. It also gave rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Iselin's friends when the club secret leaked out that he had refused the committee's request.

It was then the general wish that the America's Cup Committee should, in view of the fact that the fouling was accidental, have the race resailed. This the committee professed to have no power to do, though, under Article X. of the constitution of the New-York Yacht Club, the members of the Regatta Committee "shall decide all questions that arise in the sailing of such races. They shall have power to disqualify a yacht that shall have violated any rule of the club, and to postpone any race in order that it may be resailed, should either seem to them to be desirable."

Those who wished for a fair and pronounced victory regretted that the Cup Committee took so long to decide upon the fouling of the Defender by the Valkyrie, if the members of the committee had then and there ordered the race off for the day until the Defender had time to repair her injuries, the public would have been satisfied and neither of the cup competitors would have had any reason for complaint.

After Tuesday's race was over, but before the Cup Committee had decided which boat was the winner, Lord Dunraven sent a letter to the committee asking for a postponement of Thursday's race until a clear course could be had. In order that the contents of his letter might not affect the decision, Lord Dunraven requested that it should not be opened until after the decision had been made.

The full knowledge of the Cup Committee of the contents of this letter is proved by the fact that Mr. Buck and Mr. Canfield, both members of the committee, called upon Lord Dunraven at the Waldorf on Wednesday evening to discuss the matter to which it referred.

Lord Dunraven's Reasons.

Lord Dunraven's reasons for objecting to the presence of tugs and steamships are thus described by himself:

"On the start of the first day the crush was so great around the starting line that I was unable to see the lee mark boat. On the second day no mark boat was at the second trun, and we did not see it until we were within a mile's distance of it, when we saw a tug flying no flag of the New-York Yacht Club or any other colors. The tug was broad on our weather bow, from a point to a point and a half off our course.

"This caused us a very considerable loss of time, as we were not laying the course to the tug, and consequently had to shift headsails, and in order to get the big bowsprit spinnaker on were were obliged to lower it into the water. Some twenty men were on the bowsprit, and twenty men were rushing about the deck getting this in."

In an interview in The New-York Herald which has since been confirmed as accurate, Lord Dunraven gives an account of his talk with Mr. Buck and Mr. Canfield, when they called upon him on Wednesday evening. He said:

"I asked that the committee should put any member of the yacht club they might select and any member on the Defender; and if, in the opinion of these two men, either boat was interfered with in any way during the race, either through having her wind cut or receiving the wash of any of the steamers, that the race should be declared void and should be resailed. I also asked that the start should be delayed until there was room around the starting line for the yachts to manoeuvre safely, and that all attending steamers should keep at least half a mile from the Lightship.

"These gentlemen said they did not see their way clear to postpone the race at that late hour."

That the Club Committee was clearly responsible for the public disappointment in regard to the third race is shown by the fact that Mr. Busk and Mr. Canfield were aware of the contents of Lord Dunraven's letter when they called upon him on Wednesday night.

The Cup Committee has also since publicly acknowledged its acquaintance with the contents of Lord Dunraven's letter written on Wednesday night after two members had left him, and read by them next morning at 8 o'clock, several hours before the race began. If the committee had gone down the bay with the intention of postponing the race, as Lord Dunraven hoped it would do, there would have been ample time to give the public warning that no race would be sailed that day.

On the other hand, as the Cup Committee went down the bay with the full intention of ordering the race to be sailed, it knew the inevitable consequence that Lord Dunraven would only sail across the line to make a start. The only other alternative left open for the Cup Committee is to plead that it thought that Lord Dunraven was bluffing, which would hardly be a tenable attitude for the members of an International Cup Committee to assume.

Some comment favorable to Mr. Iselin was made over the difference between his reception of Gen. Taylor's offer of a five-thousand-dollar cup for a race off Marblehead and that of Lord Dunraven when the same offer was made to him.

Gruff and Emphatic Noes.

Mr. Iselin replied to the proposal with three gruff and emphatic "No's" to the questions put to him whether he had heard of the offer, whether he would entertain the proposition, and whether he would race with the Valkyrie again.

Lord Dunraven, with the courtesy befitting such an offer, replied:

"The offer is a generous and sportsmanlike one, but whether a race can be arranged is more than I can say now. I haven't given the matter much thought, having been too busy with other matters this evening."

A well-known yachtsman said that the positions of the two boats on Aug. 6 were the same as last Tuesday, only the positions were reversed. The Defender being the leeward boat."

A carefully written account in The Tribune, evidently by an expert, says among other things regarding the boat at fault in Tuesday's race:

"While they were both on the course, the Defender did not give the Valkyrie room to turn, but moved up further to windward and nearer her until the sides of the yachts' hulls were close to each other. It was, therefore, for the Regatta Committee to decide what rights one boat has over another when both are running free. They had also to decide whether there was any rule which allowed the Defender to crowd the Valkyrie across the line before the gun was fired, and also whether the Valkyrie had a right to turn where she was. She had to go somewhere, and she could not pass to leeward because the Defender was broad on to her on the leeward side. Neither did she wish to be crowded over the line before the gun. There was nothing for her to do but to round up head to wind. And, as she did so, her long boom did not swing quite clear of the weather rigging of the Defender, and a topmast shroud was carried away. Now that touch was the point protested.

"It was not the sudden bearing away of the Valkyrie that the trial of the protest depended on. That would have brought up a different case. It was the slight collision when both boats were well off the wind."

The Tribune's authority concludes that there were no yachting rules which touched this question, and that the race should therefore have been sailed over again.

TIRED OF DODGING STEAMERS.

Boston Yachtsmen Do Not Blame Lord Dunraven.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Ed Lawley, the South Boston yacht builder, was seen by a reporter to-day and expressed his opinion that the Regatta Committee was entirely justified in giving the cup to the Defender. He did not believe that the collision on Tuesday was intentional, but he could see only one course for the committee to pursue, and that was to award the race to the Defender. Mr. Lawley did not believe that Lord Dunraven withdrew because he was provoked at the action of the committee. It was simply, he thought, that the Earl had become sick of the crowding of the excursion steamers. The Earl had protested against having the race in New-York, anyway, and two days of dodging of big boats and trying to race through the waves made by the steamers had thoroughly disgusted him. Mr. Lawley was very much afraid that the Englishmen would not come back again. The outlook was certainly very bad for international yacht racing. The wisdom of Lord Dunraven in preferring to race off the New-England coast was only too evident.

Mr. Lawley said that the New-England Captains and skippers seemed to treat the racing boats with more consideration than those in New-York. When the races were held off Marblehead, there was very little cause for complaint. Of course there were fewer boats in the vicinity of Boston than about New-York Harbor, and the possibility of injuring the race, if it is held here, is much smaller. Still Mr. Lawley found it hard to blame the Captains of the excursion steamers. The unfortunate outcome of the race was to be laid more upon those who chose the location than upon the steamer Captains. Mr. Lawley was very sorry that the race had ended in such a fizzle, and he would deeply regret it if the cup racing should come to an end with this year.

L. G. Burnham, owner of the Pilgrim, considered that the New-York Club had acted very unfairly and unjustly. For Lord Dunraven to go to the expense of building a yacht that would cross the Atlantic and to make the trip and then be received in anything but a courteous and fair manner was a cause of great regret for every American. If we could not keep the cup by winning it fairly and squarely, there was no honor in keeping it, and now we cannot say that the cup was fairly won by us at all.

Mr. Burnham, like all Boston yachtsmen, greatly preferred Marblehead for the scene of the race, and he thought that if there were any races in the future, they would be held off this part of the coast.

"The whole outcome," said Mr. Burnham, "is very much to be regretted. From a personal observation of the trial races between the Vigilant and Defender, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Vigilant, I believe the decision was unjust to that boat. Unless an international contest can be maintained, the cup will remain where it is, but only as an ornament to the rooms of the New-York Yacht Club, and it will lose its significance as a trophy representing the fastest boats of either country."

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Lord Dunraven Generally Upheld in Abandoning the Last Race.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The feeling throughout England over the failure of the match between the Valkyrie III. and the Defender, though embodying many shades of opinion, generally upholds Lord Dunraven, who is considered to have had just cause for abandoning yesterday's race. The opinion most generally held is that he was beset with difficulties especially abhorred by him, though in some quarters it is thought that he was possibly hasty.

Knowing Lord Dunraven's temper, those holding this view hope that he will be willing to arrange for contests between his boat and the Defender over some other course than the one off Sandy Hook, and especially that he will consent to resail last Tuesday's race, which was given to the Defender by the Cup Committee.

An expert who has witnessed the Clyde and other regattas says: "It is well enough for Lord Dunraven to kick. Crowding of the course is exceedingly irritating, but it is not peculiar to America. His lordship must not forget that he lost his boat Valkyrie II. in the Clyde from just such a cause. It is futile for the newspapers to harp upon the 'better conditions here.' Not a tithe of the people know or care about yachting as they do in America. When the crack boats are racing near London, as for instance, off Gravesend, three or four hundred persons comprise the utmost attendance, and at Cowes only yachtsmen witness the races. It is different, however, in the Clyde, where yachting is more popular."

United States Ambassador Bayard, in an interview upon yesterday's fiasco, said today:

"I deplore the inconclusiveness of the contest, but I have abiding confidence in the integrity of the committee and do not believe that there was any lapse on their part of the slightest nature. The conspicuous American characteristics, generosity and fair play, have always been displayed, and I am unwilling to think that there are grounds for criticism of the sportsmanlike qualities of Americans. I trust that Lord Dunraven will reconsider his decision, and accept Mr. Iselin's offer to resail Tuesday's race. I recognize the difficulties in the way of maintaining a wide, clear course off Sandy Hook in view of the present enthusiasm and general desire to see the races. Gratification of this desire is only possible by accompanying the racers in a steamer.

"I remember a notable instance of observance of order in this respect, however—the great Columbian marine review in 1893 in New-York harbor, when the lines were perfectly preserved, although there was no statute which compelled obedience to the arrangements of the committee. Although the Sandy Hook course is beyond the marine league, the United States Government has jurisdiction over American vessels and American citizens wherever they may be on the high seas, but my experience in legislation leads me to believe that Congress would hesitate to engage in an attempt to prevent the crowding described. Lord Dunraven's letter abandoning the races was a very grave step to take."

Mr. P. A. Collins, United States Consul General, said:

"I am not interested in yachting. I have not read the report of yesterday's doings and I have no time to read the descriptions of the races."

Mr. Walter Burns of the American banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., said:

"The general feeling among Americans in London is not inclined to blame either the committee or the contestants. As long as there are races off New-York, the results will be the same. The New-Yorkers, with their love of liberty, have not as great a degree of reverence for authority as the English have, and therefore it was difficult to control them. The sea is free to all."

Mr. Dixon Kemp, the well-known English yachting authority, and author of standard works on yachting, has, at the request of The United Press, furnished the following opinion on the America's Cup contest:

"As far as can be judged from the telegraphic reports, the Defender won Saturday's race on her merits, but it would appear that the Valkyrie primarily lost the lead through a shift of the wind. There is not much doubt that the Defender is faster on a reach than the Valkyrie, but that was expected, after the poor reaching displays the Valkyrie made in the Clyde. English yachtsmen agree that the New-York Yacht Club did its best to keep the course clear, but it is quite evident that a motley lot of excursion steamers are quite beyond control so long as they are not amenable to any law.

"The foul at the start of Tuesday's race appears to have been the fault of the Valkyrie. The Defender being close-hauled, the Valkyrie did not have the right to expect that the former would give way for her, and it seems to have been not a question of room at the markboat, but of getting over the line too soon which caused the two sailing masters of the Valkyrie to foul the Defender. It is a great pity that the race had to be awarded on a foul, and not on the merits of the yachts, although, in this case, it seems clear that the Defender would have won but for the accident at the start.

The real relative merits of the yachts cannot, however, be accurately gauged on account of the interference both suffered from excursion steamers. Every British yachtsman will indorse Lord Dunraven's action in withdrawing from the contest Thursday, and allowing the Defender a sail-over to secure the cup. It was an appropriate ending to what must always be an abortive attempt to win the America's Cup, and Mr. Iselin's generous offer to resail Tuesday's race, if accepted, would not in any degree alter the objections to all the existing conditions of the cup races.

It was quite right to disqualify the Valkyrie for the foul, and this could be borne with, but the fouling of the course by excursion steamers, thereby preventing the possibility of fair contests, is beyond all palliation, and it is not likely that anything further will be heard about the America's Cup for many years, unless guarantees are devised for a fair contest.

DIXON KEMP.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in its comments on yesterday's yachting fiasco, says:

"Lord Dunraven did not spend nearly £100,000 to give New-York sightseers an entertainment. His object was to try the merits of the two rival designs of yachts. It was essential to effect this that there should be a free and unhampered course, over which the two boats could have an opportunity to display their points and their crews to show their skill. Let Lord Dunraven agree to a match off Newport or Marblehead. Such a contest would do much to allay the existing bitterness."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"What could be thought of a Derby raced over a course that was not kept clear? The whole affair may be very foolish, but it is also very unfortunate that an international sporting event, designed to promote good feeling, is likely to breed an appreciable amount of bad blood."

The St. James's Gazette suggests that the match be resailed in neutral waters. "The coasts of New-Brunswick or Nova Scotia," The Gazette says, "are suitable in respect of sailing area, and are too far distant from large seaports for excursion steamers to assemble. The New-York match was not yacht racing, especially with the nicely-adjusted machines of the modern designer."

The Globe says:

"It is humiliating that the best seamanship of the old country and the new are unable to bring off a contest upon which sportsmen on both sides of the ocean had set their hearts. Lord Dunraven's line of action was perfectly unexceptionable and maintains the high traditions of British sport. The committee cannot be blamed. It is an inherent right of the American citizen to make of himself a nuisance, and he cannot be easily interefered with; but why did not the committee accede to Lord Dunraven's request, and select another course, Marblehead or elsewhere? As long as the Sandy Hook course is proposed no English yachtsman will again try to win the Cup."

The Glasgow Mail says:

"American yachtsmen can contrast the very different methods pursued on this side in the races between the Vigilant and the Britannia. There was not a single occasion or even the slightest suspicion of a vessel getting in the way. There must be a thorough change or the Americans will retain the Cup, with the knowledge that men of honor on this side will not attempt to recapture it so long as unsportsmanlike tactics are followed."

The Post will to-morrow say that the New-York Yacht Club may be pardoned for wishing the races to be sailed in its own waters, but it will not be excused for insisting on a condition being observed which prominent yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic declare to be unfair. It is difficult to estimate the effect of the blow that has been given to international yacht racing by the unfortunate circumstances surrounding the America's Cup contest of 1895, but it may be assumed that the Americans will not again sail in New-York waters for that trophy. It is safe to say that international racing in New-York Bay is dead.

The Field will say: "In view of the New-York Yacht Club's impotence to deal with the rabble of excursion steamers, Lord Dunraven properly declined to continue the contest. The obstruction of the steamers was of the usual pattern, and was denounced by the club and the press in the usual perfunctory manner, but what is the use of all this, when the transatlantic idea of sport is to prevent its being carried out in the dull routine of sportsmanlike methods? In fact, the whole history of the America's Cup, from the initial race to the last contest, has been a mere pantomime of yacht racing, with a sportsman on one side and a sporting man on the other. The cumulative unfairness of the whole business renders it desirable that there be no more set contests in yachts representing Great Britain and the United States."

The Field admits that the Defender is almost the equal of the Valkyrie in windward work in light breezes, and that she is certainly faster on a reach. It states that there is not much doubt that the Valkyrie was in the wrong in Tuesday's foul, and that the committee had no option but to disqualify her.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Morning will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its correspondent at Cowes saying it is rumored there that several influential yachtsmen intend to offer a new international cup, to be competed for in European waters.

A PITIFUL MUDDLE.

Cause for Congratulation if Outcome of Yacht Races Were a Joke.

From The Evening Post.

It would be a cause for general congratulation if the outcome of the international yacht races, could be accepted as a huge joke. Surely, when all the preparations which were under way in two countries for many months are considered, the net result is ludicrous enough. We have succeeded in "keeping the cup" under conditions which are satisfactory to nobody. Not a single race has been sailed which anybody considers to have been a thorough test of the merits of the competing yachts. The American boat won one race, which was a fair test of sailing qualities in a light wind. The English boat won another, which was subsequently awarded to the American boat because by a most unfortunate mischance the latter was crippled at the start by her competitor in a foul, which everybody admits was accidental. The third race was won by the American boat because the English boat declined to sail.

Far be it from us to try to decide who is at fault and who is innocent in this deplorable outcome. It is very clear that no mere ordinary causes could produce so extraordinary a muddle as it all is. We have been trying to find out just what the reasons for certain developments have been, and must confess to abject failure. In common with the majority of American citizens, we regretted deeply that the committee which sat in judgment on the foul felt it to be their duty to award the second race to the American boat, but we accepted as justification the statement that, under the rules governing the America's Cup races, the committee could not do otherwise—they must give the race to one competitor or the other, and had no power to declare the race off and order it to be sailed over again. Now we are assured that this is all an error; that they might have ordered a new trial, and that they assured Lord Dunraven that they would so order if he wished them to—an offer which he very properly declined, since it was a matter for the committee alone to decide. Our attention has been called to Article X. of the constitution of the New-York Yacht Club, which, in defining the powers of the Regatta Committee, says: "They shall decide all questions that arise in the sailing of such races. They shall have power to disqualify a yacht that shall have violated any rule of the club, and to postpone any race or order it to be resailed, should either seem to them desirable." This seems to cover the point completely, but we cite it with much diffidence since there may be something other in the deed of gift or somewhere else which contradicts it. Whenever something is done which is incomprehensible to the ordinary, every-day sense of people who are not professional yachtsmen, the explanation is that there is a technical provision somewhere in some of the rules which makes it absolutely necessary.

We are equally unable to disentangle the conflicting accounts as to the responsibility for the practical failure of the third race. A letter is published which Lord Dunraven sent to the Cup Committee on Tuesday night, the first paragraph of which reads: "Gentlemen—It is with great reluctance that I write to inform you that I decline to sail Valkyrie any more under the circumstances that have prevailed in the last two races, and for the following reasons." That is sufficiently plain notice that Valkyrie would not sail on Thursday. The committee say that the letter did not reach them till 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, and that a verbal reply was sent the same evening. It is evident from this that the committee knew on Wednesday afternoon that there would be no race on Thursday. Lord Dunraven cannot be held responsible, therefore, for the disappointment of the spectators who went down the bay on Thursday expecting to see a race. Whatever view may be taken of his conduct in withdrawing from the contest, the charge of willful disregard of the expectations of the great throng of excursionists cannot be maintained against him. The committee must bear the responsibility for this disappointment, for they were aware on Wednesday afternoon that Valkyrie would not sail, and could have informed the public of that fact on Thursday morning.

As for Lord Dunraven's decision not to sail any more races because of the crowded condition of the course, there seems to be no answer to the contention that he was well aware of these conditions when he agreed to enter the contest. He had been here before, and had sailed over the same course with the same attending fleet of excursion and other boats. It seems to be a little late for his friends to say now that they did not "travel 3,000 miles to take part in a circus show." The time for that objection was when the preliminaries of the race were under consideration.

This matter of the place for the races is another of the many things which no fellow can find out. We have always been informed heretofore that under the deed of gift the races must be sailed in the bay because of the requirement that they must be over the regular New-York Yacht Club course, yet we find the steward of the club, who is considered an authority, quoted in The Tribune of this morning as saying: "The New-York Yacht Club could change the course to Newport if it wished to, and call it the New-York Yacht Club course; but I do not think that would be very acceptable to the people of New-York." If the course can be changed in order that we may have a real race, then, for the sake of our reputations as real sportsmen, let us have it changed before any more trials are arranged. Let us also have some rules which will do something besides create muddles. The general public is sick and humiliated over rules which bring us to such a condition of affairs as we are in now. If this is the result of the present rules, let us have some new ones which will make a rational action possible. The object of yacht race regulations ought to be to facilitate a race, not to make it impossible. The public feel about this matter as it did about the Senate rules in the tariff and silver contest—if this is the effect of them the quicker we are rid of them the better.

ADMIRAL BELKNAP'S VIEWS.

Thinks There Was Needless Jockeying at the Start of Races.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States Navy, is of the opinion that the fouling of the Defender on Tuesday was not altogether accidental. "On the occasion of both races there seemed to be," said he to-day, "needless jockeying at the start on the part of the Valkyrie. Sycamore and Cranfield are reported to be adepts in that sort of business. John Bull is a very good fellow, so long as you agree with him and pat him on the back, and do not cross his path in any way, but the moment any one gets ahead of him, and especially the Yankee, he is up in arms at once, and talks with indignant heat about fair play and square dealing.

"There seems to have been no real reason why the Valkyrie should not have raced on Thursday. But last Saturday's race indicated clearly the superiority of the Defender as a racing machine. Lord Dunraven and his confrères had not anticipated defeat, much less so decisive a one. Their chagrin at such an outcome evidently made them nervous and tender. The result of the race on Tuesday and the decision of the committee of the yacht club naturally increased such sensitiveness, and doubtlessly nerved Dunraven up to a work which led him to do what subsequently seems to be an unreasonable act.

"The committee of the New-York Yacht Club, in deciding the questions arising out of Tuesday's race, had a delicate and difficult duty to perform. The men composing that committee are known to be as high-minded gentlemen as the British Empire can show in any walk of life. When Lord Dunraven submitted his case to their arbitrament he should have abided by their decision in the spirit that would have forbidden his action on Thursday.

"As the facts, the spirit, and the incidents of the two races stand to-day, as they have been reported to us at this distance, no special pleadings on the part of Dunraven and his Captains, nor the bluster of the British press, can make candid men of the world believe that any other than unstinted courtesy and unquestionable fair play has been shown the Englishman ever since he arrived in American waters, and the simple fact is, the cup stays here because the English have not as yet built a racing machine fast enough to win it back."

Col. Taylor's Offer Declined.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The following telegram was received by Col. Charles H. Taylor this afternoon from C. Oliver Iselin, who represents the syndicate that owns the yacht Defender:

Brooklyn, Sept. 13.

Charles H. Taylor, Editor Globe, Boston:

Many thanks for generous offer. I must decline at present to sail the Valkyrie.

C. OLIVER ISELIN.

The Globe's yachting representative in New-York telegraphed the following this afternoon:

Col. Charles H. Taylor:

Mr. Kersey has telephoned me that the Valkyrie is being dismantled and that Lord Dunraven has made no formal reply to your proposition of yesterday.

Col. Taylor was asked whether the offer of a $5,000 cup for races off Marblehead would be open for a contest between Vigilant and Valkyrie if the Defender refused to contest. Col. Taylor said: "In case the Defender declines to race I shall make the offer of the Massachusetts Bay Cup for a race between Vigilant and Valkyrie.

Believes Vigilant Can Beat Valkyrie.

E. E. Roberts, President of the Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler Company, believes that the Vigilant, as well as the Defender, can beat the Valkyrie, and has offered to contribute $1,000 toward a cup for a race between the English boat and either of the American yachts. He would prefer a race between the Defender and Lord Dunraven's craft and would place the arrangements in the hands of a committee to be appointed by the Atlantic Yacht Club and the owners of the yachts.

Want to Dine Lord Dunraven.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 13.—The Royal Canadian Yacht Club here will tender a complimentary dinner to Lord Dunraven. A telegram was sent to Rear Commodore Jarvis, who is now in New-York, authorizing him to extend the invitation on behalf of the club, and arrange for any date next week agreeable to his Lordship.

**FOR FUTURE

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WILLIAM MORRIS'S FAIRY STORY

THE WOOD BEYOND THE WORLD. By William Morris. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

This is a truly remarkable book, and, in its way, a great one, worthy of instant reading by all to whom the delicately subtile imaginings of a real poet, expressed in a style of picturesque simplicity and surpassing beauty, have either value or interest.

To make this assertion about "The Wood Beyond the World" is to risk exciting the indignation and even the horror of that almost infinitely more numerous class of people who gave a sympathetic welcome to the indecent blasphemies of Max Nordau, but who, nevertheless, scream "Indecent!" when an artist is bold enough to follow instinct instead of convention, to sacrifice falsehood to truth, and to forget at times that the standards properly dear to punctilious nursery governesses are those by which much of popular appreciation is measured out. William Morris has that courage. For showing less than he displays in this singular fable other poets, both greater and smaller, have been anathematized of Philistines, yet the veracious history of Golden Walter's impossible adventures is wholesome and innocent from its first line to the last, neither teaching nor suggesting evil of any kind whatever, and commendable.

"The Wood Beyond the World" seems to be simply a fairy story written for no particular purpose, unless it is to prove that a fairy story can be gravely beautiful as well as gayly so. Perhaps, indeed, there is, hidden beneath the surface of the tale, a wealth of mystical symbolism of the sort that has become somewhat tiresomely prevalent in these latter days, but this is a question which were better left to each individual reader the book may have, to be solved or not, as personal inclination directs. The wise ones among them will make few or no attempts at such investigation. Most works of art have artistic value only on the surface. To discover that a statue is, after all, only carbonate of lime, carved and polished, and that, if burned, it would serve many excellent purposes as an ingredient in mortar, adds no new graces to the statue itself. Nor is a flower more fragrant when its medical virtues are known. So, though Mr. Morris's romance may be something else as well, yet it is of such extreme merit simply as a romance that time would be wholly or nearly wasted in trying to discover or invent a lot of didactic motives, meanings, and morals with which to credit him.

The author has chosen to narrate the adventures of his hero in a peculiar language which, although made up almost entirely of Anglo-Saxon words and constructions, can lay small claim to historical accuracy. The spelling is modern throughout, and terms distinctively archaic are rare, while derivatives from the French are rarer still. Lucidity is never subordinated to picturesqueness, and yet the effect of poetic remoteness and perspective is constantly attained and maintained. It is quite certain that living men and women never talked the exact dialect which Golden Walter, the Lady, and the Maid speak so glibly, and in which the scenes where they lived and loved and hated are described, but it is a beautiful dialect for all that, and the somewhat amazing cleverness shown by Mr. Morris in handling it occasionally makes the charmed reader wonder if a mistake, still worth remedying, was not perpetrated by our ancestors when they allowed the Normans to muddle up an excellent language by mixing with it a more or less needless addition of mutilated Latin. There is no doubt at all that "The Wood Beyond the World," written in the ordinary vocabulary of today, would have lacked half its present semblance of originality; possibly enough its author would have been charged with attempting to imitate work that is done every week in the pleasant land of France. Now it can only be said that he has studied black-letter editions of Mallory—an accusation which is, of course, much easier to bear.

The characters that appear in the book are rather types than living beings. Walter himself is simply the invariable hero of romance, young, strong, and handsome. When the tale opens, he is living in an indefinite city, presumably English. His wife is lovely, but unloving, and to escape from the unhappiness and disgrace she has brought upon him, Walter determines to sail away on one of his father's ships for distant lands. Just before he starts, he sees, embarking on another vessel, a Lady of surpassing beauty, accompanied by a Maid, hardly less beautiful, and an incredibly hideous Dwarf. After visiting divers cities in foreign parts, in one of which Walter sees again the mystical three, he starts for home, but the necessary storm drives his bark out of its course to an uncharted land, where, it is hardly needful to tell, the Lady is Queen.

Of the curious adventures that follow it would be useless to give a paraphrase. They are of elemental simplicity, and Mr. Morris tells them with absolute perfection. Scenes idyllic and tragic, the outgrowth of love, jealousy, and hatred, lead the story along, until finally the Maid and Walter, having compassed the Lady's death, take flight together, and after long wanderings through dismal wilds and savage forests, reach a great town that is set down in no geography. Of it they become King and Queen, an elevation very well deserved, and live in glory and happiness to a good old age.

Besides the four immemorial types already mentioned there is a King's Son, of subordinate importance, and numerous shadowy figures that serve as background. The two women are wizards, thus bringing in the supernatural element of the story—to its harm, not a few readers may think—but this feature is not made unpleasantly conspicuous. All else is intensely human. Whatever may be the author's opinions on the question of holding the two sexes to a like moral responsibility, he allows his hero a latitude which he instinctively refuses to his heroine. Though loving the beautious Maid all the while and very truly, Walter yields to the more beauteous Lady's blandishments, while the Maid herself resists those of the King's Son successfully. It is her purity alone, and not Walter's strength of arm, that at last enables the imperiled twain to escape from the Wood Beyond the World, but none the less, Walter—not his companion—becomes the ruler of Stark-wall, and the Maid is raised to a seat on the throne beside him, as a sort of magnanimous favor on Walter's part. This is enough to show that the morals of the book are as old-fashioned as its language, and will, likely as not, gently enrage a few of its feminine readers.

Be that as it may, however, no such criticism can in the smallest degree detract from the charm of Mr. Morris's work. It will not have numerous admirers, but those it has will be enthusiastic ones. Perfect alike in form and substance, this highly probable history of impossible events cannot be lightly passed over. Merely as an illustration of what can be done with our real mother tongue, it deserves attention; as a triumph of literary style its rank is indubitably high, and as a prose poem of almost ineffable delicacy its merit could hardly be exaggerated.

The following lines will give an idea of the author's method of narration. They tell how Walter and the Maid, while escaping from the Wood Beyond the World, became separated during a great storm, and wandered, each alone, through the gloomy wilderness for several days, finally to meet again and resume their journey together:

Two days he battled thus with the storm and blindness, and wanhope of his life, for he was growing weak and fordone. But the third morning the storm abated, though the rain yet fell heavily, and he could see his way somewhat as well as feel it. As it grew dusk he came down into a grassy valley, with a stream running through it to the southward, and the rain was now but little, coming down but in dashes from time to time. So he crept down to the streamside, and lay among the bushes there, and said to himself, that on the morrow he would get him victual, so that he might live to seek his Maiden through the wide world. He was of somewhat better heart; but now that he was laid quiet, and had no more for that present to trouble him about the way, the anguish of his loss fell upon him the keener, and he might not refrain him from lamenting his dear Maiden aloud, as one who deemed himself in an empty wilderness: and thus he lamented for her sweetness and her loveliness, and the kindness of her voice and her speech, and her mirth. Then he fell to crying out concerning the beauty of her shaping, praising the parts of her body, as her face, and her hands, and her shoulders, and her feet, and cursing the evil fate which had sundered him from the friendliness of her and the peerless fashion of her.

Complaining thuswise, he fell asleep from sheer weariness, and when he awoke it was broad day, calm and bright and cloudless, with the scent of the earth refreshed going up into the heavens, and the birds singing sweetly in the bushes about him, for the dale where he was now come was a fair and lovely place, * * * and he said it was even such a place as wherein the angels were leading the Blessed in the great painted paradise in the church of the big choir at Langton on Holm. But lo! as he looked he cried aloud for joy, for forth from the thicket on to the flowery grass came one like to an angel from out of the said picture, white-clad and bare-foot, sweet of flesh, with bright eyes and ruddy cheeks; for it was the Maid herself. So he ran to her, and she abode him, and smiling while she wept for joy of the meeting. He threw himself upon her and spared not to kiss her, her cheeks and her mouth, and her arms and her shoulders, and wheresoever she would suffer it. Till at last she drew back a little, laughing on him for love, and said: Forbear now, friend, for it is enough for this time, and tell me how thou hast sped. Ill, ill, said he. What ails thee? she said. Hunger, he said, and longing for thee. Well, she said, me thou hast; there is one ill quenched; take my hand and we will see to the other one.

They made a breakfast out of some trout caught in the nearby brook, and then Walter asked the Maid about her own wanderings, and how she had found him.

She said, looking at him wistfully: This needed no wizardry. I lay not so far from thee last night, but that I heard thy voice and knew it. Said he: Why didst thou not come to me, then, since thou heardest me bemoaning thee? She cast her eyes down, and plucked at the flowers and the grass, and said: It was dear to hear thee praising me; I knew not before that I was so sore desired, or that thou hadst taken such note of my body, and found it so dear. Then she reddened sorely and said: I knew not that aught of me had such beauty as thou didst bewail. And she wept for joy. Then she looked on him, and smiled, and said: Wilt thou have the very truth of it? I went close up to thee, and stood there hidden by the bushes and the night, and amidst thy bewailing I knew that thou wouldst soon fall asleep, and in sooth I out-waked thee. Then was she silent again, and he spake not, but looked on her shyly; and she said, reddening yet more: Furthermore, I must needs tell thee that I feared to go to thee in the dark night, and my heart so yearning towards thee. And she hung her head adown. But he said: Is it so, indeed, that thou fearest me? Then dost that make me afraid.

LITERARY NOTES

—Dean Hole's account of his visit to this country will be issued in London soon, with the title "A Little Tour in America."

—Messrs. Lippincott have in preparation "Napoleon's Last Voyage," being the diaries of Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher and John R. Glover, secretary to Rear Admiral Cockburn.

—Frederic Harrison's Forum paper on the Victorian writers will soon be brought out in London in volume form.

—Messrs. McClurg of Chicago have about ready a volume of "Recollections of Lincoln, 1847-1865," by the late Ward H. Lamon.

—Josiah Flynt, our authority on tramps, has written for the Century a paper telling "How Men Become Tramps." Among the causes which lead men into tramp life he names love of liquor; Wanderlust, or love of wandering; the county jail, owing to the promiscuous herding of boys and homeless wanderers with criminals and the rough element of life in villages and towns.

—The biography of Cardinal Manning, by E. S. Purcell, is in press in London.

—Macmillan & Co. will publish this season "The Life and Letters of Lord Selborne," edited by his daughter, Lady Sophia Palmer.

—The volume to follow the one on Nelson, in the English Men of Action Series, is one on Dundonald, by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

—Mrs. Oliphant has in press a volume on Rome, with illustrations by Pennell and Rivière.

—Messrs. Macmillan will issue the works of Matthew Arnold in monthly volumes. There will be three volumes for the poems.

—J. J. Jusserand has in press a new work entitled "Wanderings, Literary and Historical," and comprising essays on Paul Scarron, Voltaire, and various phases of English history in the twelfth and fifteenth centuries.

—Macmillan & Co. are about to bring out a new People's Edition of Tennyson, two volumes to appear each month. The complete set will comprise twenty-three volumes. "Juvenilia" and "The Lady of Shalott and Other Poems" will be the first volumes issued.

—Donald G. Mitchell's new volume in his series entitled "English Lands, Letters and Kings," is inscribed to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, in the following letter:

My dear Madam: Many bookmakers of that early Georgian period covered by this little volume eagerly sought to dignify their opening pages with the name and titles of some high-placed patron or patroness. It is not, my dear Madam, to revive this practice that I have asked permission to inscribe this little book to so worthy an occupant of the Presidential Mansion; but, rather, I have had in mind the courteous reception which—while yet an inmate of a college on the beautiful banks of Cayuga Lake—you once gave to some portions of the literary talk embodied in these pages; and remembering, furthermore, the unswerving dignity and the unabating womanly gentleness by which you have conquered and adorned the trying conditions of a high career, I have wished to add my applause (as I do now and here) for the grace and kindliness which have ennobled your life, and made us all proud of such an example of American womanhood. Very respectfully yours,

DON'D G. MITCHELL.

Edgewood, June, 1895.

—The revised edition for 1895 of the Messrs. Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World will be issued within a few weeks.

—Two books by William M. Thayer are announced by Thomas Whittaker. One is entitled "Aim High" and the other "Womanhood."

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Sept. 14, 1895.

CENTURY SCIENCE SERIES.
Edited by Sir Henry E. Roscoe, D. C. L. New volume.

JUSTUS VON LIEBIG, HIS LIFE AND WORK. (1803-1873.)
By W. A. Shenstone, F. I. C., Lecturer on Chemistry in Clifton College. With Portrait. 12mo, cloth. $1.25.

COMPARETTI.—VIRGIL IN THE MIDDLE AGES.
By Domenico Comparetti, Professor of the University of Florence. Translated by E. F. M. Benecke, with an Introduction by Robinson Ellis, M. A., Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford. 12mo, cloth. $2.50.

HOLLAND.—MY JAPANESE WIFE A JAPANESE IDYLL.
By Clive Holland. With Illustrations. 24mo, paper. 50 cents.

HUDDILSTON.—ESSENTIALS OF NEW TESTAMENT GREEK.
By John H. Huddilston, A. B., (Harv.,) Instructor in Greek in Northwestern University. 16mo, cloth. 75 cents, net.

DEFOE.—THE ROMANCES AND NARRATIVES OF DANIEL DEFOE.
(In Sixteen Volumes.) Edited by G. A. Aitken and illustrated by J. B. Yeats.

THE HISTORY AND REMARKABLE LIFE OF THE TRULY HONOURABLE COLONEL JACQUE, COMMONLY CALLED COLONEL JACK.
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PEPYS' DIARY. New Edition. The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M. A., F. R. S. Transcribed from the Shorthand Manuscript in the Pepyrian Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
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ROLAND.—The Song of Roland. A Summary for the Use of English Readers, with Verse Renderings of Typical Passages.
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RURAL SCIENCE SERIES. Edited by L. H. Bailey. New Volume. THE SOIL, ITS NATURE, RELATIONS, AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT.
By F. H. King, Professor of Agricultural Physics in the University of Wisconsin. 16mo, cloth. 75 cents.

SHAKESPEARE.—THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE. New Volumes. TRAGEDY OF HAMLET. KING HENRY VIII.
Edited, with Prefaces, Glossaries, and Brief Notes, by Israel Pollancz, M. A. WITH A CHARMING FRONTISPIECE TO EACH VOLUME. 32mo, cloth, limp. 45 cents. Limp roan. 65 cents.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT AS SEEN IN HIS WORKS AND CORRESPONDENCE. By John Charles Tarver. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE STARK MUNRO LETTERS. Being a Series of Twelve Letters Written by J. Stark Munro, M. B., to His Friend and Former Fellow-Student, Herbert Swanborough of Lowell, Mass., during the Years 1881-4. Edited and arranged by A. Conan Doyle. With illustrations. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

SOME FIRST STEPS IN HUMAN PROGRESS. By Frederick Starr. 12mo. Meadville and New-York: Flood & Vincent.

INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS. By Henry A. Beers. 12mo. Meadville and New-York: Flood & Vincent.

THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN NATION. By Harry Pratt Judson. 12mo. Meadville and New-York: Flood & Vincent. $1.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Carroll D. Wright, LL. D. 12mo. Meadville and New-York: Flood & Vincent. $1.

THE STORY OF PAUL BOYTON. A book for boys, old and young. Profusely illustrated. Second edition. New-York: Paul Boyton, 172 Fulton St.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO NAVIGATION AND THE MERCHANT MARINE. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

A GALLOWAY HERD. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

THE YOUTH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Edited with an Introduction, by Edward S. Ellis. 24mo. New-York: The Woolfall Company. 50 cents.

SELECTED LINES FROM CORNELIUS NEPOS. Edited for the Use of Schools, with Notes and Vocabulary. Arthur W. Roberts, Ph. D. 24mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE PLAGUE IN LONDON. By Daniel Defoe. With Introduction and Notes. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

LLOYDS DISCUSS THE TAX QUESTION

Individual Underwriters Claim Exemption from Ordinary Assessment.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Ex-Senator Hiscock of Syracuse, representing the Manufacturers' Lloyds; Bainbridge Colby of New-York, representing the Mutual Lloyds, the Mercantile Lloyds, and the Hudson Fire Lloyds, all of New-York, and William B. Ellison of New-York, representing the American Lloyds and the Great Western Lloyds, met with State Controller Roberts by appointment at the latter's office this afternoon, to discuss the State taxes, if any, their companies should pay.

The Lloyds are associations of individual underwriters, and, not being stock corporations, have never been taxed until this year, when the Controller, under authority of an amendment to the law passed by the Legislature last Winter, proceeded to assess them on the capital they employed in the State. The Lloyds question whether the law upholds the assessments made upon them.

Controller Roberts, after listening to arguments on the matter, reserved decision.

CASHIER CHARLES R. ALTHOUSE MISSING

His Accounts with the Bank at Sellersville, Penn., Found to be Straight.

Thomas S. Althouse of 304 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, went to Police Headquarters in this city yesterday, and had a general alarm sent out for his father, Charles R. Althouse, who has been missing since Sept. 9.

The missing man is cashier of the Sellersville National Bank, of Sellersville, Bucks County, Penn. He went to Philadelphia on a business trip on the 9th, and did not return. His wife received a letter from him a few days afterward, in which he said he was worrying greatly over personal and bank affairs, and that he could stand the strain no longer.

Young Mr. Althouse said that his father's accounts in the bank were all straight.

Mr. Althouse is fifty-eight years old, has light hair and a full beard and mustache.

Working Bakers Want Their Sundays.

A delegation from the Bakers' Union called on President Roosevelt at Police Headquarters yesterday, and requested him to have the police close bake-shops after 10 o'clock Sunday, and to stop Sunday baking. The committee belived it was a violation of the Sunday law to keep bakeries open until 10 o'clock and to allow bread baking on that day.

Commissioner Roosevelt discussed the matter with Acting Chief Conlin, but was not prepared to take immediate action. He said he could not decide without further investigation whether or not the baking and selling of bread or cake on Sunday was a labor of necessity. He thought that a special factory inspector had been appointed to investigate the subject. He promised the committee to have the matter inquired into.

Crazed by Religion.

A young woman who is believed to be Annie Nichols of 117 Eleventh Avenue was observed on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue, early yesterday morning.

Her manner was devotional, but erratic, so it was decided by Dr. Brown of the Flower Hospital that she was suffering from religious dementia, and on his order she was taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where she was placed in the insane pavilion.

LEXOW TO BE REWARDED

Will Be Renominated for Senator, but Not Because People Want Him.

THE MACHINE, HOWEVER, NEEDS HIM

Mr. Odell, Who Sells Ice and Rules the District, Is for Lexow, and That Settles It—His Democratic Opponent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Clarence Lexow will be renominated for another term. There is opposition to him in this district, comprising the Counties of Rockland and Orange, which is strong in some sections. His record last Winter in the Senate on the New-York Reform bills, when he deliberately tumbled off the high perch which free advertising in the New-York City police investigation had given him, has disgusted many Republicans in the two counties. They are not much better pleased with his last year's record as a reformer than are the reform elements of New-York City, but for all that, he is going to be renominated, and it would not surprise any one in the district if this renomination came without a dissenting vote.

There is a popular impression that Mr. Lexow has a Gubernatorial bee buzzing under his hat. Such things were said openly last Winter in the Senate, and it is thought that when Gov. Morton is through with the office Mr. Lexow will probably appear as an aspirant. The people who are now his constituents have no particular enthusiasm in his favor, even on this proposition, and the fact that he is to receive the nomination for the Senate is not due to a desire on their part to keep him in training for the Chief Executive office. His nomination is simply the result of absolute domination on the part of Mr. Platt and his machine.

There is a theory among some Republicans that Mr. Lexow is not Mr. Platt's favorite as the next Gubernatorial candidate, and it is said that when the time comes, Mr. Platt will squelch the Chairman of the investigating committee with great alacrity, but for the present Mr. Lexow is just the sort of man Mr. Platt likes to have in the Senate. He obeys orders implicitly, and that is all that's wanted on the part of the machine.

Delegates have been elected to the Senatorial Convention. They were not instructed to vote for Mr. Lexow. Such things as instructions to delegates by the convention are looked at as an entirely useless thing. After the delegates have been elected and the convention has adjourned they receive private instructions from the man or men who dominate Republican politics in the Senatorial district. These latter instructions will be just as binding and will be obeyed just as implicitly as if they came from the County Convention.

In this district the Platt machine works with greater precision and under more thorough control than in almost any other section of the State. The man who has his hand on the throttle is Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. He is the chief engineer, and the machinery goes exactly as he directs after he has had a talk with Thomas C. Platt. This year Mr. Odell is going to give the delegates to Senator Lexow.

Whenever the people of this town grow tired of the name of Newburg and want to change it, a suggestion has been made that the new name be "Odellburg." Mr. Odell is one of the most enterprising citizens of this place. He has a control in business and political affairs which makes him prominent. He is active, tireless, and possessed of an energy that is valuable to him, and makes him a valuable citizen of the place. He has, moreover, discovered the fact that large business enterprises and many interests of the material sort mix well with political ambition. Because of business interests he is able to pull political strings, and because he is able to pull political strings it is not a bad thing for certain business interests. His control of political affairs is by no means limited by the boundary lines of Orange County. He has a considerable section of the west shore, which is as much under his control as is the town of Newburg.

Mr. Odell is a Congressman, having been elected a year ago. He is also a member of the Republican State Committee, and is Chairman of the Executive Committee. His father, whose name he bears, is Mayor of Newburg. He has a brother, H. E. Odell, who has business standing which that he is able to secure contracts of considerable proportions with the State. Mr. Odell, the Congressman, is the leading political spirit of the family. He is supposed to control the Common Council in a political way. The same is true of the various city boards. He is largely interested in the electric lighting company which supplies the town with light. He is also one of the magnates of the street railway company, and when his companies want valuable franchises it is little trouble to get them free of charge from the Council. Mr. Odell is a dealer in ice, and ice is used by all the saloons in Newburg. It is said to be Odell ice at that.

Because of these many business interests, Mr. Odell has a grip upon the affairs of this town which can hardly be appreciated by one who does not come here and familiarize himself with the situation. This county is much larger than Rockland County, and has more votes in the Senatorial Convention, so that, even if there were organized opposition to Mr. Lexow in his own county and Mr. Odell really wanted Mr. Lexow to receive the nomination, he would get it; and Mr. Odell does want Mr. Lexow to have it this year.

Scattered all through this county are Republicans who read with deep interest and some pride the reports of the Lexow investigation published in the New-York papers. They took the generally accepted view that the police force in New-York was so corrupt that it needed reorganization, and they expected last Winter that there would be such legislation as would reorganize it. When they found what sort of a report Mr. Lexow made and when they saw the bills which he prepared, designed to perpetuate Republican hands the evils which had grown up while the force was in Tammany's hands, they made a new estimate of their Senator. They still read the New-York newspapers and they kept thoroughly informed. And if these people could have their way about it Mr. Lexow would not have such an easy road to the Senate another term.

But these people have practically nothing to say about it. In the larger cities of the district, and, in fact, in the small towns, there is a large element of the Republican voters who do not care one-half as much whether the police force in New-York is reorganized as they do for the price of milk. They believe that it is their duty to keep in line with the Republican machine at all hazards. They have no particular interest in Mr. Lexow except that he represents the dominant element in the party, and they support him rather than make him trouble. All it requires is to pass the word along that the bosses would like to have Mr. Lexow returned, and they are in favor of him. There is no opposition in an organized way, and this makes it easy sailing for the man from Nyack.

This Senatorial district is not so strongly Republican as the Constitutional Convention would have made it. Rockland County gave Palmer, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1893, 2,854 votes, and Myer, the Democratic candidate, 2,977, a plurality for Myer of 122. The same year Orange County gave Palmer 10,154 and Myer 7,347, a plurality of 2,780 for Palmer. In that year the Republican strike was greater than it had been in years. In the campaign of 1888 Harrison had a plurality of only 409. In 1891 Fassett had a plurality of only 488. So the county is not overwhelmingly Republican.

The Democrats are proposing to give Senator Lexow a run for his money. Two or three men have been spoken of as probable Democratic candidates. The one most prominently in the field is Grenville Kane of Tuxedo. Another who is talked of in some quarters is ex-Assemblyman Grant B. Taylor. He carried his Assembly district in 1891, and some think he would make a successful run against Mr. Lexow. A third man, of whom there has been considerable talk, is ex-Mayor A. S. Cassidy of Newburg. Mr. Cassidy, however, told a correspondent of The New-York Times that he would not accept the nomination, owing to the interruption which it would necessarily cause in his business. Any one of the men named would make it very hot for Mr. Lexow if nominated.

LIKELY TO WIN IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Democrats United While Republicans Are Divided.

KINGSTON, Sept. 13.—The Republican machine has selected Charles Davis of Saugerties as the candidate for the Senate in the district which includes Ulster and Greene Counties. Mr. Davis is a lawyer. He has the backing of Republican State Committeeman W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill. Mr. Davis will not have the entire backing of the Republicans of the county, inasmuch as Capt. J. H. Everett of this city is the choice of some. The conventions have not yet been called.

On the Democratic side, Senator Jacob Rice is almost sure to receive the nomination. There are no other candidates, so far as heard from, and Mr. Rice has votegetting qualities which are agreeable to the Democrats in both counties.

The Democrats believe that this is a Democratic district without much question. Ulster County in 1893 gave Palmer, for Secretary of State, 7,623 votes, and Myer 7,652, a plurality of 29 for the Democratic candidate. Greene County the same year gave Palmer 3,190 and Myer 3,359, a Democratic plurality of 169. In 1888 President Cleveland had a plurality over Harrison of 34 in Greene County.

Democrats purpose to nominate such a local ticket as will give it the greatest strength. Ex-Senator John J. Linson has been prominently spoken of for the County Judgeship of this county, and if he would accept he could probably have the nomination.

In the second Ulster Assembly District there is a hard and bitter fight between Charles T. Coutant and James Lounsbery. Mr. Coutant was beaten once on account of a factional fight in this district and should Lounsbery be renominated his chances for a re-election would be slim. Should the Democrats nominate Elting Harp, who is a very popular young man, he could be elected.

In the First Ulster District Assemblyman Van Leuven will probably be renominated by the Republicans, and if D. G. Atkins, Deputy County Treasurer, accepts the nomination on the Democratic ticket, he will give his opponent one of the hardest fights of his life. Mr. Atkins is a promising young lawyer and has a host of friends.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Ulster District met at High Falls today and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Ira M. Black, Michael Dugan, and John N. Schoonmaker. Eldorus Dayton was elected as a delegate to the Third Judicial Convention, to be held at Albany, Sept. 30.

Lapham for Controller.

PENN YAN, Sept. 13.—E. G. Lapham of Penn Yan, Yates County, is being mentioned for the Democratic nomination for State Controller or State Treasurer. Mr. Lapham is an old Tilden man, and for years was the political associate of Tilden, Seymour, John Bigelow, John Kelly, and all the other Democratic lights of their day. He was always a conspicuous figure at State and National Conventions from 1864 to 1880 as a delegate. He is President of the First National Bank of this place, and is quite wealthy.

Extent of Fassett's Victory.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—All of the delegates have been chosen in Chemung County to attend the Republican County Convention. J. Sloat Fassett has secured 177 and the friends of Mr. Platt 39. There are contests over the other 11 delegates, who are credited to two districts in the Seventh Ward of Elmira. The Platt forces carried but one of the seventeen county districts and six of the Elmira City districts. The Platt leaders acknowledge defeat in an open, square contest.

Syracuse's Hotel Facilities.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A census of the seven larger Syracuse hotels shows that they can accommodate 1,825 persons during the Democratic State Convention, and have made arrangements to accommodate 600 more, near enough at hand for delegates to take meals at the hotels. As the total attendance is not expected to reach over 2,000, there is assurance of ample accommodation.

ELIZABETH AND RAHWAY PRIMARIES

Bitter Contests in the Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—The contests at the Republican primaries in Elizabeth and Rahway to-night for delegates to the State Convention were the most bitterly contested ever known, and the greatest vote ever cast was polled.

There was almost a riot at the primary in the Fourth Ward over the selection of a Chairman, and the polls did not open until an hour after the time designated. Senator Voorhees's adherents were out in force, and he had the powerful assistance of Congressman Fowler, Mayor Rankin, and William H. Corbin, counsel for the Senate Investigating Committee.

Senator Voorhees carried the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards of Elizabeth, which give him thirteen delegates. Kean carried the First and Sixth Wards, a total of two delegates. Maurice Rodgers carried the Second and Fourth Wards, three delegates.

In Rahway Kean elected three delegates to Voorhees's two. The Voorhees men expected to make a clean sweep in Rahway. Only a couple of returns from the townships had been received at 10 o'clock. Kean gets two in Westfield, and one in Union.

As it now stands, the county will be pretty evenly divided, with a majority finally, it is claimed, in favor of Voorhees. He now, so far as heard from, has fifteen out of the forty-two delegates in the county. Plainfield City, which has eight delegates, will not elect them until next Tuesday night. Linden and a couple of other townships elect the same night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, is at the Everett.

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French and Henry C. Robinson of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. J. S. Casement of Ohio and Frederick W. Job, Hawaiian Consul General at Chicago, are at the Gilsey.

—Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court and Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore are at the Albemarle.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, and ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia are at the Fifth Avenue.

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CLEMENCY AT HONOLULU

Liliuokalani to be Released from Prison on Parole.

PARDONS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

Talk of Pensioning the ex-Queen and the Princess—A New Public School—Gossip About Filibusters.

HONOLULU, Sept. 5.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is to be discharged from prison very soon, and is to have her liberty, subject to certain conditions prescribed by the Council of State. To put the case exactly, she is to be released on parole. This fact has not been made public, and possibly it may be known in the United States sooner than it shall be published here, but there is no doubt that the action of the Council of State has been as stated.

The Council, at its meeting yesterday, considered proposed pardons of political prisoners submitted by the Executive. It was voted to extend pardons to forty-seven persons, including Carl Wideman, "Joe" Widdifield, and the four Lane boys. Nothing was done as to the leaders of the late insurrection, and they will remain in prison. Favorable consideration was given to the petition to permit a number of exiles to return. The Ashfords were not included in that number.

An application has been made to the Foreign Office by British Commissioner Hawes, asking for a statement of the reasons for the arrest and imprisonment of James Brown, L. J. Levey, M. C. Bailey, F. H. Redward, Thomas W. Rawlins, Arthur McDowell, F. Harrison, C. W. Ashford, G. C. Kenyon, and E. B. Thomas during the existence of martial law last January. These British subjects appealed to their Government for redress of their wrongs, and the legal advisers of the crown have refused to give a decisive opinion without reviewing the testimony that may be submitted by this Government.

The Government professes an expectation of showing good cause in each case, and it was not considered necessary to prosecute to conviction every person implicated. Many of the above named persons possess means and some social standing.

The Government notes a marked difference in this action and that of the administration in the case of Durrell, in which reparation was simply asked, without suggesting further inquiry. The British Government postponed asking for redress until hearing the evidence to be offered by this Government.

The Bennington moved from the harbor to the road on the 31st on account of the infection of the harbor water. Some cases of cholerine followed, but all hands are now well. The ship receives daily supplies from shore.

The United States cruiser Olympia arrived on the 22d, also anchoring outside for fear of cholera.

Cranton and Mueller, who are prosecuting the Warrimoo at Vancouver for deporting them, ask to come to Honolulu to attend the examination of witnesses against them. They will be permitted to do so.

The Hawaiian Government, which has been considering the question of granting a pension of $4,000 annually to Princess Kaiulani, has postponed further consideration of that matter until the session. There is a strong feeling among the adherents of the republic favorable to such action, and it is not improbable that a pension will be granted by the next Legislature. This might have been done by the present Legislature but for the intense feeling engendered by the recent uprising of the royalist faction, resulting in the death of Carter and a loss to the Treasury of nearly $100,000. Indeed, there is no little sympathy felt even for Liliuokalani, and it is not unlikely that at some future time, when the memory of the last émeute shall become somewhat dulled, there may be a movement to provide for her also some means of support.

The Government has voted to establish a new high school in this city, and has purchased the G. R. Bishop mansion, on Emma Street, for that purpose.

A bill which has been pending before the Legislature to grant an electric railway franchise to certain parties seems likely to fall of passing. The movement is not at all popular here. The feeling is favorable to the Government control of such matters, and the proposition has been made in the Cabinet to purchase or to take by eminent domain the present tramway system, and to create a complete tramway system under Government control.

Reports which have reached this city concerning filibustering expeditions which are alleged to be fitting out at various places against the Hawaiian Republic are discredited here. The only objective point on the island against which an expedition could move with success is Honolulu. Grant that an expedition of considerable size could leave San Francisco or San Diego without molestation by the authorities, the only place where a landing could be made is the harbor of this city. But the presence of an American man-of-war in the harbor would discourage such an attempt.

If, however, a successful landing should be made at Diamond Head, where the arms of the royalist insurgents were landed, it would be impossible to take the City of Honolulu by surprise. Before the four miles between Diamond Head and the city could be traversed by an armed force, the alarm would inevitably be given, the city alarmed, and promptly put on a war footing. The city has a vigilant police force, besides an armed force of some 800 men well equipped. In addition to this regular force there is a minute guard of 1,000 men, well armed, and ready to respond at a moment's notice.

The signal of three strokes of a bell would bring every one of the men out with rifles. This force is thoroughly organized, and each man knows exactly to what corner of the city to run, so that there would be no confusion and no misunderstanding. By this means, within five minutes after an alarm, squads of 50 to 100 men would be posted on every prominent street corner, each under a commander, and the city would be strongly guarded.

The impression here is that the reports of filibustering expeditions about to sail are inventions of enemies of the republic in the United States, who desire to annoy and discredit the present Government.

It is understood here that a report has been circulated to some extent in the American press that before his withdrawal from the Washington mission, Mr. Thurston had frequent interviews with Secretary Gresham on the subject of annexation, and that at these interviews Mr. Thurston refused to entertain the idea of disturbing the relations of the allen element and of adopting the contract-labor law in Hawaii.

Mr. Thurston denies the truth of the reports and says that Secretary Gresham always refused to discuss the question of annexation with him. Mr. Thurston always has been outspoken in desiring to put an end, by annexation, to Asiatic emigration and contract labor. Mr. Thurston, in this matter, has the countenance of the President and a portion of the wealthiest planters, although the planters face the probability of diminished receipts.

POLICE PATROL BOAT'S MASCOT DEAD

Little Defender, a Young Thrush, Would Have Been Well Cared For.

The police patrol boat's mascot, Little Defender, is dead. Little Defender was a young thrush, which lit on one of the lifeboats of the Patrol when she was returning from her trip down the bay Thursday. Policeman Durkin caught the bird. It was greatly exhausted and had evidently flown from one of the excursion boats. It drank some water and ate bread crumbs, after which it became lively.

The men on

The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Chieftain. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery. Matinée.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Merry World. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past. Matinée, 2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Richard III. Matinée, 2:00—The Merchant of Venice.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl. Matinée, 2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée, 2:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:00 and 7:00—Concerts. 4:00 and 9:00—Rice's 1492. 8:00—Fireworks.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 8th Av-155th St—2:00—Amateur Athletic Union Championships.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:30—Baseball—New-York vs. Boston.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol. Matinée, 2:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	60	72	77
6 A. M.	59	72	77
9 A. M.	64	66	71
12 M.	69	67	72
4 P. M.	74	70	72
6 P. M.	70	68	70
9 P. M.	67	60	63
12 P. M.	67	56	59

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 70.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 66.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 66.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 67.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE BANKS AND THE TREASURY.

It was made public yesterday that for some time past some of the New-York banks have been paying gold into the Treasury in exchange for legal-tender notes. Some $900,000 was paid in this way yesterday, while at the same time propositions were received at the Sub-Treasury from banks in Rochester, N. Y., Pittsburg, Penn., and other cities to exchange a million of gold for small notes. This action on the part of banks, either here or elsewhere, is in entire accord with the spirit that has generally been shown by the managers of these institutions. It is due to a sensible and broad view of the situation, which they understand clearly, and the further it is carried the better it will be for all concerned. It is particularly gratifying that the banks outside of New-York are proceeding in this direction. They have considerable resources. They have exactly the same interest. They can relieve whatever strain may tend to come on the gold reserve to the extent of their means, and reap an ample reward for so doing in the greater steadiness, confidence, and courage which a strong gold reserve in the Treasury must necessarily spread throughout the country.

There is not the slightest reason for any uneasiness as to the actual effect of gold exports upon the future of the currency. These exports have been larger than had been expected, on account of the tardy movement of our exportable products, and yesterday an effort was made to create excitement over the fact that a firm connected with the syndicate had withdrawn a considerable amount of gold from the Treasury. This fact drew out statements both from this firm and from the bond syndicate which put the situation very clearly before the public and quite compensated for any influence exerted by the bear manoeuvres. It is now known that the purpose of the syndicate to strengthen the Treasury in every way possible is not limited to Oct. 1, or to any other date, but will be quietly but steadily pursued so long as there is any occasion and opportunity offers. In this purpose the syndicate will be sustained by the active co-operation of the banks of this and of other cities, because, as we have said, the managers of these institutions understand that it is the best possible way to help business and promote the general prosperity on which they are all dependent.

There is no denying that the situation is anomalous. If it were not, no such policy would be required. The welfare of the country is conditional on the confidence in the currency, and that depends on the gold in the Treasury. Until the enormous mass of outstanding notes redeemable in gold is reduced, extraordinary means will have to be resorted to to keep up the gold. But whatever means are necessary will be used. There is no room for doubt as to that.

A CONSEQUENCE OF BOSSISM.

The disgraceful contests in some of the Republican Assembly District Conventions in this city and the bitter dissensions in the party in various parts of the State have but one cause—the "bossism" of Platt. Whatever differences of opinion there may be in the party on questions of policy, local, State, or National, they have nothing to do with these squabbles. Delegates appear in conventions violently opposed to each other, and even "bolt" the action of the majority, where the majority is not prevented by disorder from taking action, not because they disagree upon any matter of principle or even upon the merits of candidates, but because they are divided into supporters and opponents of Platt as the dictator of party action.

So far as surface indications go, this is the sole cause of the Republican division in this city and such division as may exist in the rest of the State. And it is a natural result of "bossism," for the best men in both political parties are averse to the kind of personal control over party action which Mr. Platt assumes to exercise. They would be averse to it if it were directed by a high regard for public interests and animated by a patriotic desire to promote the welfare of the State, because it is inconsistent with the principle of representative government, but when it is used for selfish ends their aversion is intensified into a violent antipathy.

Few people credit Mr. Platt with lofty or unselfish purposes in seeking to control the action of the party organization, and consequently his efforts inevitably beget opposition, and the greater the opposition the more creditable is it to those who make up the party. The bossism of Platt seems at present to be the only cause of division in the Republican ranks in the city and State, and it is not creditable to the party that, in spite of it, he has controlled a majority of the Assembly District Conventions and will control absolutely the State Convention.

The situation presents anew the lesson that "bossism" in a party can only be put down by defeat. If the men engaged in the activities of the organization can not or will not defeat it in primaries and conventions, the voters must defeat it at the polls, or it will grow more arrogant and oppressive. It looks now as though Platt would nominate the Republican State ticket and a considerable majority of the candidates for the Legislature, and even go so far as to put a straight party ticket in the field for such municipal offices as are to be filled this year. If so, it will be an unusual triumph of "bossism," so far as controlling nominations is concerned, but will the party division stop there, or will self-respecting Republicans insist upon defeating "bossism," though it involve a temporary defeat of party?

THE WEST AND A DEEP WATERWAY

The letter in another part of this paper from A. L. Crocker, President of the Minneapolis Board of Trade and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Deep Waterways Association, is only one of many prompt responses heard from the Northwest and the West to the proposition recently made by The New-York Times for a ship canal across the State of New-York to connect the Atlantic Ocean and the great lakes.

It is not unnatural that the Western people who have been for years advocating a deep waterway to the sea, and who have long appreciated the importance of so removing obstacles, natural and artificial, to the transportation at the lowest possible rates of Western products to the most distant markets, should manifest something like surprise at discovering Eastern support, and that, too, for a ship canal that shall be National.

But the Eastern people have not been so indifferent as they may have been supposed to be. Years before the Western deep-waterway agitation had reached the proposition for a ship canal to tidewater, the idea of a channel navigable for large vessels had been considered by engineers and public men, and State Engineer Elnathan Sweet, in 1885, urged the adoption of a ship-canal plan in preference to any less thorough attempt to increase the efficiency of the old waterway. That it was not adopted is attributable in part to the fact that the menace to our supremacy was not generally appreciated, to the great cost of the undertaking, and to the opposition of various corporate interests that fear injury from a ship canal.

These Western people, who have learned that the difference of a fraction of a cent a bushel against American grain in foreign markets may determine whether they shall sell their products at a profit, at a loss, or not at all, have been impatient because they could not fully enlist Eastern sentiment and develop Eastern opinion in support of their demand. This will account, in a measure, for the existence of an International Deep Waterways Association, devoted to securing a ship channel by way of the waters of the United States and the Dominion if it cannot be provided entirely through the United States.

The convention of the International Deep Waterways Association at Cleveland on Sept. 24 and two succeeding days will gain in interest by the direction given to the discussion of the object of that association by The New-York Times. It is apparent from the tone of the opinions given in Mr. Crocker's letter that the votes of the Northwest and the West in the Fifty-fourth Congress will be cast in support of any measure proposed to secure an extension of the existing channels toward or to the sea. There is no reason why all sections should not favor such an improvement; but it is probable that the West, Northwest, and Middle States will support it with substantial unanimity.

FRAUDULENT "NURSES" FOR SUGAR

Secretary Morton appears to have uncovered, by an investigation into the matter, a shameful history of robbery of the Government in Kansas upon the pretense, assiduously and effectively pressed by members of Congress, that liberal experimentation with sugar machinery would demonstrate the practicability of the economical production of sugar in Kansas from sorghum.

According to the accounts furnished by Secretary Morton, it appears that the "nurses" to whom the sugar experiments were farmed out have wasted about $500,000, for which there is absolutely nothing to show. Great zeal was manifested to secure appropriations for sites for experiment stations and for machinery to be employed in showing that by improved processes it would be possible to obtain sugar in quantities and of a grade to justify the investment of capital in the attempt to produce it.

If Senator Peffer could have known, when he was voting as an effective ally of the Sugar Trust to prevent the adoption of a fair sugar tariff, under the honest, perhaps, but nevertheless mistaken, notion that he was affording deserved protection to a home industry, that the sugar experimentalists in Kansas were a lot of hungry speculators, intent only upon starting "boom" towns and contriving new ways for securing new appropriations, and that they had already stolen or squandered $225,000 appropriated for the purchase of sugar machinery, it is fair to assume that he would have refused to lend his voice and his vote to the voracious Sugar Trust.

The investigation set on foot by the Secretary of Agriculture has not been fully completed. Enough has been ascertained, as will be discovered by reading the Washington dispatch in The New-York Times of to-day, to show that the experiments in sugar in Kansas have been apparently conducted in a fraudulent, dishonest spirit, without any better purpose on the part of those who conducted them than to "loot" the Treasury. Accomplished chemists have devoted years of investigation to ascertaining whether sorghum can be cultivated profitably for sugar. Some of them have reported that it can be so cultivated. The course of the Kansas robbers of the Treasury who have employed the public funds in the disgraceful manner reported by Secretary Morton's investigators will make it difficult, if not impossible, to revive interest in sorghum experiments or to obtain appropriations to conduct any further tests to be made the basis of protracted nursing.

CAPT. SUMNER'S CASE.

The result of the proceedings in Capt. Sumner's case satisfies at once the demands of justice and of delicacy. On the one hand, it would have been seriously injurious to the welfare and discipline of the navy, which have of late received some rather severe shocks, if no official punishment had been inflicted for a neglect of duty fully and manfully acknowledged by the delinquent himself, and in consequence of which a vessel of the navy was undoubtedly, as the regulations say, "hazarded," whether or not she was seriously injured.

On the other hand, it would have been very cruelly unjust to a man who has spent his life in the service of his country, and whose record for efficiency, as well as for gallantry, has no other blemish, to have inflicted upon him a punishment that was either very severe or at all degrading for an offense which may very fairly be deemed a peccadillo. For Capt. Sumner's offense was merely an implicit reliance upon the assurance of an expert in a matter in which he himself was not an expert, and his failure to enforce the precautions that he would undoubtedly have taken if he had not wrongly considered that he was absolving himself from responsibility by putting the responsibility upon a man much better informed than he or any naval officer could be. Perhaps his most serious error was in neglecting effectively to put this responsibility upon the person who seemed willing to assume it by withholding pay for his service until it was certain that this service had been effectively performed.

Undoubtedly this was a serious error, but it was not an error of such a kind as to prove that the man who made it might not be a very efficient naval officer; not such an error as should expose him to onerous penalties or to humiliation. The sentence of the court ordering his suspension for six months, on reduced pay, and calling for a reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy seems to meet with exactness the requirements of the case. In approving and promulgating the sentence the Secretary of the Navy has shown delicacy and considerateness. He has announced that in his judgment the mere publication of the sentence is a sufficient compliance with that part of it which calls for a reprimand to be administered by himself. While the effect of the proceedings will undoubtedly be to cause naval officers to exercise more care in the docking of their ships in foreign ports, this object is attained without inflicting undeserved punishment or humiliation upon a faithful officer.

ELECTRICITY ON STEAM ROADS.

Additional experiments of an interesting nature were made a few days ago with the electric motors on the Nantasket Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and at the conclusion of them some significant remarks were given to the press for publication by President Clark, who has recently returned from Europe and had not been present during the earlier experiments on the same road, to which we have referred heretofore. It appears that he desired to see what the new motors could do with freight trains.

A four-motor car, ballasted with 5,000 pounds of iron, easily drew seven carloads of granite blocks, weighing 243 tons. The load was increased to 302 tons, (on nine cars,) but the motor car was not overtaxed. With 10,000 pounds of ballast it drew twelve carloads, weighing 400 tons. This four-motor car was then coupled to a two-motor car, and, so combined, they pulled easily a train of 30 freight cars, loaded with 954 tons of granite. The officers of the company then went over the road in an ordinary open passenger car. On the return trip a speed of 72 miles an hour was attained.

The President then said that the company undoubtedly would adopt in a short time a system of electric traction for suburban service, and indicated that residents on the South Shore might come to Boston on electric cars within two years. But it is what he said with respect to the moving of freight that especially deserves attention, for he asserted that electric motors, making frequent trips, could do the work more cheaply and more satisfactorily than it could be done by the steam locomotive. These experiments at Nantasket, then, foreshadow the use of electric force on the New-Haven Road for the transportation of freight.

The competition of electric suburban lines is compelling the old steam companies to employ electric force in the place of steam for the transportation of passengers on their suburban roads. We have shown that this substitution has already been ordered by two or three prominent companies which have done a large business between Chicago and the suburbs of that city. But even after the old steam companies shall be moving suburban trains frequently by electricity they will work at disadvantage in competition with the suburban trolleys now in operation. Our correspondent, who recently inspected the trolley systems of Hartford and New-Haven, showed how the trolley lines on the suburban highways and in the city streets served the convenience of the people.

The highway trolleys enjoy now, and will enjoy hereafter, a great advantage with respect to location of tracks, the situation of their city terminals, their transfers, and their ability to take passengers on or let them step off at almost any place in the suburbs or in the city streets. They are very attractive in the warm season also, because of the comfort which passengers enjoy and the beauty of the rural districts through which they pass. We do not see how these advantages are to be overcome by electric competition on the old steam roads so far as suburban traffic is concerned, and it seems plain that the steam companies must give up a large part of their suburban business.

THE POLICE AND THE CLUBS.

Some of the consequences of their reported resolution to stop the "sale" of liquor in clubs on Sundays have already been brought to the notice of the Police Commissioners. Others have doubtless occurred, on reflection, to their own minds. It is always a pity when, in matters of any importance, expression precedes reflection, especially when the expression is rendered absurd and mortifying by the results of reflection. In this case the result of reflection must be a reductio ad absurdum of the reported determination of the Commissioners.

If they should haply proceed with their announced purpose, some of the consequences would be very interesting. The Commissioners have announced that in dealing with violations of the Sunday laws by saloon keepers they did not intend to trouble themselves with the poor devil of a barkeeper who actually made the sale, but should in every case arrest and arraign the actual proprietor of the place which was found open for business on Sunday. There can be no doubt that this is the correct principle, and it is by observing it that the town has been reduced to its present desiccated Sunday condition. Of course, the same principle must be observed in the crusade against Sunday "sales" by clubs.

When evidence is furnished to the Commissioners that liquor is sold in clubs on Sundays by the Sabbatuan Prohibitionists who may smuggle themselves into the clubs for the purpose of getting alcoholic drinks on Sunday in the good causes, it will behoove the Commissioners to act. They are estopped by their own declarations from apprehending the actual waiters, whether of African or European origin, who serve the beverages, and they cannot take official notice of the existence of House Committees. They must arrest the "proprietor," and he is most evidently incarnated in the President. It will be a great Monday when the club Presidents of New-York are arraigned for violations of the excise law and the public is allowed to consider the ruffianly aspect of these hardened malefactors. The dock will upon that occasion contain Bishop Potter, Mr. James C. Carter, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. Clarence A. Seward, and Mr. James W. Alexander. Such a "dock" as this would be apt to put both the bench and the commission out of countenance. Still, some men will go any length in obedience to logic, and none the less readily if it happen to be very bad logic.

Peffer has spoken. If any more bonds are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Kansas statesman is going to advise their repudiation. This is, indeed, a most terrible threat for there can be no doubt that any advice given by Senator Peffer would be followed without hesitation by everybody within hearing distance. Bankers and financial magnates have long hung breathless on his words. If he orders the repudiation of United States bonds, the consequences will be dreadful, and, coming on top of that recent boycott on an important part of our paper currency, it is hard to see how the country could survive the shock. Somebody ought to go to the Senator right away and by tears and entreaties persuade him to let us off just once more.

True as it is that there has been a remarkable diminution in the number of Sunday crimes in this city since the sale of intoxicants on Sunday was stopped, yet those persons are far from logical who say that, from this fact as a premise, the conclusion to be drawn is that the present excise law, instead of being made less stringent, should be either left as it is or changed in the direction of still greater rigor. It is a great and good thing to diminish crime, and no one can deny that if men were altogether deprived of alcohol a vast deal of wickedness would cease. The same result, however, might be brought about if every man and woman alive could be put in a grated cell and kept there. Robbery would cease at once, and murder and arson, and flirtation and machine politics, and living pictures, and numberless other forms of iniquity, but none the less this cell scheme is not to be commended. It is always dangerous, and usually absurd, to say that because a certain thing produces, among other results, one that is admirable, on that account the certain thing in question is just the thing to do and to make everybody else do. The only alternative of oppression is not wild license, nor, of wild license, oppression. Fanatics, men with one idea, think so, and say they know so. In reality they do not think at all, being constitutionally incompetent for that operation, and they know little or nothing.

Senator Thurston Ill.

HAILEY, Idaho, Sept. 13.—Telephone advices from Hot Springs, where Senator Thurston of Nebraska and his family are stopping, say that the physician in attendance reports Mr. Thurston, who has been very ill, much improved to-day. He is suffering with a slight attack of Summer complaint, and unless unexpected symptoms develop he will be able to resume his journey eastward to-morrow.

The President at Home Again.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Sept. 13.—The President, Private Secretary Thurber, and Joseph Jefferson returned from their trout-fishing trip this evening. They were driven to Crow's Nest, where Mr. Jefferson was left. The President then called for his mail and returned to Gray Gables. Secretary of War Lamont has gone to Sorrento, Me., to join his family.

LAWLESS MEETING IN CORONA

Citizens Who Want a Quiet Sunday Howled Down and Obliged to Leave Firemen's Hall.

CORONA, L. I., Sept. 13.—The Citizens' Club of this village, organized for the purpose of enforcing the Sabbath laws, attempted to hold a mass meeting to-night in Firemen's Hall. The hall was packed to suffocation. The majority of those present indicated by their action that they had gathered for the sole purpose of preventing a meeting, and they succeeded in their purpose.

Corona has suffered Sundays during the Summer from large gatherings of excursionists who came here solely to enjoy themselves, and with no thought for the peace and comfort of the residents of the place. Several times, and notably last Sunday, there was almost a riot. On the latter occasion the citizens were called out by the fire bells and they forced the Michael J. Sullivan Association of Long Island City to stop their lawlessness and leave town. The meeting to-night was called for the purpose of taking organized steps to prevent a repetition of the scenes that disgraced Corona last Sunday.

William C. Hervey was called upon to preside, and he called the gathering to order. Before he could make himself heard, John Carroll moved that the meeting adjourn. This motion was greeted with cheers and howls by the rowdies present, and from that time till the end of the meeting none but the members of the disorderly element could get a hearing. The mob declared it would be revenged on the club members, and made all kinds of threats against them.

Resolutions bearing upon the object of the meting were introduced. They were no sooner read than a dozen of those present in the interest of disorder, introduced subjects foreign to the meeting, and started to discuss them. The club members, finding that it was impossible to proceed, made a move for the door in a body, and went out.

The rowdies were at their heels, and followed them through the streets to their homes, jeering and hooting at them. It was Corona's first public meeting in the interest of quiet Sundays, and it may be the last, unless the authorities will furnish sufficient police protection to keep down the lawless element.

THEIR SPARS ARE OF WASHINGTON FIR

In Spite of the Fact that They Are Called Oregon Pine.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

Puget Sound timber goes everywhere, even into the masts of the fleet yachts made by both America and England to race for the America's Cup. But the point of most interest to the people of this region is that the great spars of noble Douglas fir shipped from this region as soon as they pass beyond the State line have fastened upon them the name of "Oregon pine." The spars from which the masts of the Defender and the Valkyrie have been made were cut in Sol Simpson's logging camp at Kamilchie, Washington, and afterward shipped from Port Blakeley.

Washington annually sends out at least 100 vessels timber laden, in every direction, all the way from Corea to Australia and the Hawaiian Islands, and even to the Kimberley diamond mines and the Johannesburg gold mines, in Africa. It is stated that the flag of the Emperor of Japan flies from a stick of Puget Sound timber, and it is known positively that the flagstaff on Windsor Castle, from which waves the union jack in the daily view of Queen Victoria, is a Douglas fir from Puget Sound—a Yankee contribution to the furniture of the monarch of the British Isles. It is also true that the largest flagstaff in Maine, the Pine Tree State, is at Lewiston, and it came from Puget Sound. Nor is it a remarkable piece of timber, as one comes to think who lives in Washington. It is all the Douglas fir, yet it is known abroad as Oregon pine.

In reference to the particular spars for the Defender, they were selected by Adam Pigeon of the firm of Pigeon & Son, who was in this city about a year ago. The same firm, it is understood, furnished the masts for the famous yacht Vigilant.

Mayor Strong's Welcome to Visitors.

From The Oswego Times.

His Honor the Mayor of New-York City gracefully extends a cordial welcome to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg excursionists in the following letter:

City of New-York,
Office of the Mayor,
Sept. 4, 1895.

Theodore Butterfield, Esq., General Passenger Agent, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, Syracuse, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 29th ultimo, with its inclosures, I note with pleasure the custom of your road organizing an excursion to visit the City of New-York, and that the present year's is the tenth one which will visit the metropolis.

It is in no perfunctory way that I welcome through you the excursionists to this city, and extend to them a very cordial invitation to visit the various points of interest, to examine our public buildings and institutions, and to familiarize themselves with the points of interest in this the greatest city of our country.

Our public buildings will be open, as is customary, to the visitors, and those who come under your direction will receive an especial welcome, and I trust that the City Hall will not be overlooked during the sight-seeing. It would give me especial pleasure to know that every citizen of the State of New-York had visited this city and become familiar with its commercial possibilities, its commanding position in the State and Nation, and also become thoroughly acquainted with its points of interest which are so eagerly investigated by visitors from abroad.

I remain very cordially yours,
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

Violators of the Pension Laws.

From The Providence Journal.

The President again shows his commonsense views in the matter of pensions by refusing to grant any applications for pardons in cases involving violations of the pension laws, "except when very strong and unusual reasons are presented." No more despicable crime which does not embrace injuries against the person of a citizen can be imagined than an intentional deceit of the Government on this score. There are possibly pension frauds who would not scruple to rob a decrepit veteran's pockets, but the kind of malefactor to whom the President refers does a meaner thing than that. He prejudices public opinion against the old soldier, depriving the latter not only of his reputation for open honesty, but likewise of his award from the Government in the future. The announcement of the President should receive the attention which it merits from old soldiers who think that he is not a safe person to guard their rights, either under the statutory law or as the agent of the Nation's moral conscience.

Well They Waited a Little While.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

They shoot seals down in Casco Bay, and one day last week a seal hunter raised his rifle to pop away at a floating object, which he thought to be a seal. His companion suggested that they get nearer before firing, and the suggestion was a fortunate one, for the floating object consisted of two half-drowned individuals clinging to an overturned boat.

End of an Old Dry Goods Firm.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Samuel C. Davis & Co. of St. Louis, the oldest dry goods house west of the Mississippi River, will shortly go out of business. The firm was founded by the present proprietors' grandfather. The firm has extensive real estate interests in Chicago, where the late John Davis invested his surplus every year.

Wisconsin Has Nearly Two Millions.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The returns from the State census of Wisconsin, taken this year, have finally been tabulated in the Secretary of State's office. The increase of population in the past five years is 245,025, which is twice as great as the increase from 1885 to 1890. The total population is 1,931,909.

Liberal Sunday Laws Demonstration.

eral Sunday Laws was held at the headquarters

A mass meeting of the United Societies for Lib-

in Terrace Garden, last night, at which speeches were made by M. Oppenheimer, Otto Kempner, H. Molendo, and others. There were about 800 present.

At a meeting of the delegates of the United Societies held subsequently General George Von Schack was elected Grand Marshal of the parade for Sept. 26, and William F. Grell first aide. Six hundred and fifty societies have signified their intention of participating in the parade. The exercises at Sulzer's Park on Sept. 26 will include speeches, tableaux, and music.

Mr. Olney on His Way to Washington.

Richard Olney, Secretary of State, arrived at the Hotel Waldorf late last night from Boston, on his way to Washington.

DANCING PARTY AT LENOX

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes Entertain at Their Country House.

A LARGE COMPANY IS PRESENT

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Leads the Cotillion Alone—He Introduces Intricate Figures of His Own Creation.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 13.—A pretty dance took place to-night at Coldbrooke, the country house of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes. It was given for their three daughters, Miss Barnes, Miss Nellie Barnes, and Miss Charlotte Barnes. The dance was the second large dance of the season in Lenox, the first having been given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay at Bonnie Brae, last Friday. The house was filled with flowers, and the grounds were lighted brilliantly. There was general dancing early in the evening, the cotillion beginning a little before midnight.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., led the cotillion alone. He proved to be a good leader, and as there were no favors, the dance was made interesting by the several intricate figures devised by Mr. Stokes. The guests of honor were Miss Clews, Miss Adee, Mr. Lafarge and Mr. Lockwood. Among those who danced were Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Barclay, Miss Ethel Stokes, Miss Sands, Miss Ives, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Jameson Cotting, William Sloane, Henry Sloane Coffin, P. Sands, Lanier McKane, Robert Graham, Miss Mildred Devereux, James Lee, R. B. Bayne and Miss Morgan.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis will hold a sale of fancy articles at Maple Farm Wednesday, Sept. 18, for the benefit of St. Andrew's Children's Hospital.

Mrs. Joseph W. Burden gave a tea this afternoon. Miss Furniss gave a luncheon for her guest, Miss McKeever of New-York.

The golf links were crowded to-day, as the cool weather made it pleasant for practicing. There were no match games, but there was a good deal of practicing for the tournament.

Mavroyeni Bey and Baron Le Ghait arrived to-day, and are guests of Mrs. William D. Sloane.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, arrived in Lenox to-day in his private car. Mrs. Fowler and Miss Ruth Fowler were with him.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Scores of cottagers, who had been in New-York for the yacht races, returned to-day, and this evening Frederick W. Vanderbilt on the Conqueror, Ogden Goelet on the White Ladye, John Nicholas Brown on the Ballymena, and George W. Weldon on the Intrepid, arrived in port, each bringing a large party of friends, including William Post, Count Sierstorpff, Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Miss Grace Wilson, Col. George F. Fearing, and R. T. Wilson, Jr. Another large party, including Dr. and Mrs. W. Barton Hopkins, James J. Van Alen, Atherton Blight, the Misses Blight, A. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, E. J. Berwind, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish returned by the evening train.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages included Mrs. Saxon of New-York, visiting her sister, Mrs. F. W. Dickins; Moses B. I. Goddard of Providence, visiting R. H. I. Gammel; and Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Grant, of New-York, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Other arrivals to-day included W. B. White, Mrs. James Andrews, Miss G. K. B. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sackett Moore, Mrs. S. Auerbach, Mrs. S. Hirsh, E. Auerbach, C. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. David Hockstadler, and Prof. and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborne, New-York; E. H. Utley and Miss Elizabeth Utley, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cary, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hayes, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward I. Nickerson, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. M. S. Parks, Montclair, N. J.; Amos A. Lawrence, Boston; Thomas W. Winder, Buffalo; Mrs. M. D. Andrews and Mrs. Dwight Faulkner, Plymouth, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Kishland and Miss Schweitzer, San Francisco.

There was a large company to-day at the residence of Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, where the Town and Country Club met, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presiding. Prof. Courtney Langdon gave a lecture on Browning's poem, "Saul."

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, will sail for New-York to-morrow on the steamer Campania, and on his arrival will come direct to Newport for a week's visit. The British Embassy will remain here until Oct. 1.

Mrs. Atherton Blight, Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at luncheon this morning.

John A. Pinard of New-York sent a check for the benefit of the Newport Police Relief Association Fund.

Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister, left for New-York to-day.

There was a banquet and presentation at the Ocean House this evening in honor of Warren F. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel. The donors were a half hundred of Newport's business men, representing all branches of trade, who appre

ARMENIANS IN DISTRESS

Efforts of the Relief Commission in Eastern Turkey Told.

HOUSES AND WALLS TO BE REBUILT

Food to Last Only Two Months—Average of One Cow, One Ox, and Eight Sheep for Four Souls Planned.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received a detailed report from a missionary member of the Relief Commission in Eastern Turkey, which is operating in behalf of the Armenians who have survived the massacres there.

"We have been trying to make some approximate estimate of what is absolutely needed," says the Commissioner, "to enable these people to live till next year's harvest, including what is necessary to secure that harvest. To afford decent protection for the Winter, with all the crowding that seems practicable, we estimate that at least 126 houses need to be rebuilt.

"The Government has promised that it would supply them with the timber needed for the roofs. The villagers, however, will be obliged to cut down the few remaining trees growing among the houses, which will give but a very inadequate supply at the best, besides leaving the village treeless. The rebuilding of the walls is also a heavy piece of work, quite beyond their ability to perform without the help of masons abroad.

"Twenty-five hundred dollars will be needed to help the people get these dwellings into shape. There are about 5,000 people on the ground to be cared for, and their needs are pitiable. I had occasion yesterday to go into the house of the head man of Sherik Village, whose family a year ago consisted of thirty souls, but now there are but twenty here. They were rich in sheep, cattle, and horses, and one member of the family fled from the soldiers with several hundred liras on his person, but the sum and his life were taken by the Kurds.

"In this house yesterday all the bedding I could find was one small piece of felt, and the other house furnishings were in the same proportion. We estimate that $3,750 will be the least sum that will make them half way comfortable in the matter of bedding. The need of clothing is equally urgent. An absolutely naked boy is waiting before my tent now asking for cloth for a shirt, and hundreds of children have no more than one ragged shirt to cover them, and some of the adults are but little better off. It seems that at least $2,500 will go to clothe the multitude, even though we do it, so far as possible, by giving them the raw material for them to work up.

"Dr. Kimball, a representative of the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions of Boston, has started a scheme at Van for helping the poor by giving them work. She has already considerable material ready to dispose of, and we have written her to ship all she can spare to us at once, we paying the wholesale market price at Van, which is less than here, and so a double gain is effected.

"They had no tools for building their houses, nor for gathering their crops, nor for performing the various household operations. I suppose we have already given them $250 worth of this sort of material. The sum of these items foots up to $9,000. But the people are accustomed to depend on the products of their dairies for most of their daily food.

"The wool of their sheep is essential to renew and complete the meagre stock of clothing and bedding planned for. Cattle will be needed to prepare their fields for the next crop. These animals can be purchased much more economically now than in the Spring, and they have gathered the hay necessary for keeping them during the Winter. An average of one cow, one ox, and eight sheep for four souls is as low an estimate as we can make of their absolute present needs. The funds needed to supply these will be a total of $24,420.

"The supply of daily food is not included in the above figures. The little they have been able to sow, if it all matures—which is very doubtful—cannot be hoped to supply the people more than two months. So, food for at least ten months must be supplied from outside. At 2 cents a day for each person, which is the almost starving rate at which we are now supplying them, $125 a day is needed, and this for ten months amounts to $37,500.

"Putting all these together, we have $62,755 as what is needed to keep these people till next year's harvest, when, if prosperous, they may be supposed to have got sufficiently on their own feet so that they can begin the uphill pull toward their former prosperity, provided protection can be secured. To whom are these wretched victims of Moslem oppression and outrage to look for these essentials?

"England has generously sent $5,000, and this is doing incalculable good, but still it is but the five loaves among the 5,000, and we must find some means of efficient multiplication before these precious lives can be saved. Will not America also be glad to come to the rescue, and contribute her part toward rehabilitating these hardy mountain peasants, who must henceforth take their place in history by the side of the inhabitants of the Waldensian valleys? The loss of these people last Fall in the single item of live stock seems to be reasonably estimated at $50,000.

"The American Board has been the recipient of contributions, responsive to appeals made through the press, and will continue to forward promptly contributions sent to F. H. Wiggin, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston."

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN ENGLAND.

Varieties Brought by Steamer St. Louis Fail to Attract Competition.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The sale of the California fruit brought over by the steamer St. Louis took place in the Convent Garden Market to-day, and was rather disappointing. Despite the excellence of the stock and the fact that there was no competing fruit in the market, the sale was tame and buyers were very shy.

They declined to give any reason for their disinclination to buy except that they did not want the varieties which the consignment comprised. The fruit brought fair prices, however, compared with the figures prevailing at previous sales. Pears in large boxes brought an average of 12s., and peaches 6s.

Twenty boxes of fine apples, shipped as an experiment, brought 5s., proving that California apples cannot compete with apples here, notwithstanding the fact that these apples arrived in advance of the maturity of the French and English crops.

The consignment paid a small profit, but the agent of the California Fruit Company here was greatly disappointed that the fruit did not fetch fancy prices.

A rival experiment has been made in the shipment of fruit here by Porter Brothers of New-York to Garcia, Jacobs & Co., fifty boxes of whose pears were rotten when they arrived.

A SLAUGHTER OF AFRICANS.

Portuguese Defeat the Native Chief Zichachu and Kill Hundreds.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, on the east coast of Africa, stating that the Portuguese have defeated the native chief, Zichachu, killing 300 of his followers.

The Portuguese lost six killed and twenty wounded.

TURKEY AND ALLIED POWERS.

England Insists that Agents Shall Sit in the Control Commission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—It is stated that Russia has declared that she is satisfied with the Porte's concession to Great Britain about Armenia. France has made no reply as yet.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a Vienna dispatch, saying that Russia and France accept the Porte's proposals in respect to the reforms in Armenia.

The dispatch adds that Great Britain insists that the Valis and district Prefects be selected from Christians and Mohammedans equally. She also insists that agents of the powers shall sit in the Control Commission.

A FATAL CHAPULTEPEC DRILL.

Scotch Engineer and Two Mexicans Killed in a Railway Accident.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13.—At a military review at Chapultepec to-day three soldiers were accidentally shot and seriously injured.

A prominent editor of a newspaper here says that, although The Associated Press service has been received in this city for upward of a fortnight, only one paper—and that not in the language of the country—takes it, and that the service is unsuitable for Mexicans, who much prefer that now received from The Herald through the old agency.

A Scotch engineer named MacQueen and two Mexicans were killed in the derailment of an interoceanic train yesterday.

BUSTAMENTE WAS NOT BURNED.

Captain of the City of Sydney Denies a Version of the Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Referring to the statement in an evening paper yesterday, to the effect that Gen. Bustamente had been surrendered by Capt. Johnston of the steamer City of Sydney, on the demand of Consular Agent Cooper, at La Libertad, Capt. Johnston denies the story in toto.

He says that Agent Cooper telegraphed to the Consul General on the subject, and received instructions not to interfere. Capt. Johnston says he had no communication whatever with Cooper on the subject, and he also denies the story that Bustamente was burned to death.

SPAIN'S MILITARY ACTIVITY.

Details of Transports and Troops Sent Against the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The activity in Spain is shown by the number of men embarking at her principal sea ports. During the second half of August there were nearly 25,000 of them.

The following transports of the Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company were used:

Cataluña, 1,346; Cristina, 1,128; A. Lopez, 1,354; San Fernando, 1,995; Islade Lazon, 1,704; Santiago, 2,146; Montevideo, 2,067; Alfonso, XII., 1,697; Buenos Aires, 2,011; Alfonzo XIII., 1,427; San Augustin, 1,043; Santo Domingo, 1,057; Leon XIII., 2,097; Santa Barbara, 1,299; Colon, 2,126.

The grand total of officers and men is 24,557.

Since Sept. 1 a third army corps has been mobilized, numbering 25,000 men.

The steamship Leon XIII. arrived here yesterday, having on board the regiments of Asturias and Canarias, both up to war strength of over 1,000 men each.

Gen. Martinez Campos's demands for men have been promptly met. He will take the field in person early in November.

Jamaica's Cuban Junta Quarrel.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 13.—A serious financial split directed against President Rondon, has occurred in the Cuban Junta of Jamaica, in consequence of accusations against Rondon of having recklessly squandered the funds of the Junta. The affair has created great excitement among the Cubans here.

French Railway Officials Acquitted.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A five days' trial has resulted in the acquittal of Director Félix Martin, Engineer Bobin, and Contractor Andie of the South of France Railway, who were accused of being accomplices of the late Baron de Reinach in victimizing the shareholders out of 844,000f. in a contract. The accused pleaded that their conduct was legitimate. Their acquittal is ascribed to the belief that the trial was merely a device to screen well-known politicians.

Francis Joseph Greeted at Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived in Vienna this afternoon from Stettin, where he witnessed the annual manoeuvres of the German troops. An immense crowd of people awaiting his arrival at the station welcomed him most enthusiastically. He has sent a letter of thanks to Kaiser Wilhelm and a request to wear the Hungarian Cavalry General uniform as a mark of friendliness.

Prominent Men Arrested in Sicily.

PALERMO, Sept. 13.—The twelve Socialists, members of the dissolved Electoral Society, who were arrested and imprisoned Wednesday night, include a young Sicilian Prince, several advocates, and a doctor. The arrest of such prominent men has caused a great sensation throughout Sicily.

Badeni to Form Austria's Cabinet.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Chronicle to-morrow will print a dispatch from Vienna, stating that Count Badeni, a young and able Pole, who is Governor of Galicia, has arrived in Vienna entrusted with the formation of a Ministry to replace that of Count Kielmannsegg.

Dr. Bedloe Not Hurt on the St. Louis.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Dr. Parker of steamer St. Louis has telegraphed to the representative of The United Press that the statement that Dr. Edward Bedloe was injured by the lurching of the ship on the voyage to England is absolutely untrue.

Alleged Forger Returns in Custody.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—C. F. Rix, the alleged Chicago forger, whose extradition to the United States was granted a fortnight ago, will sail for New-York, in custody, on board the steamer Patria, from Hamburg, on Sunday.

King of Denmark Gravely Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Copenhagen stating that the condition of King Christian, who has been ill for some time, has become worse.

Lobanoff Will Stay in France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, the Russian Foreign Minister, has started for France, where he will spend his vacation.

Steamer Comorin Burned at Dock.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 13.—The French transport steamer Comorin was burned at her dock at this port to-day.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Assembly.

OTSEGO COUNTY—Charles P. Gorham, Republican.

Supreme Court.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Alfred C. Spring, Republican.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

OTSEGO COUNTY—D. Forest Wilber, Andrew Davidson, James W. Barnum, C. Porter Root, E. Reed Ford, Menzo H. Nichols, John S. Kidder, D. C. Johnson.

HERKIMER COUNTY—Warner Miller, E. La Grange Smith, Alfred Dolge, S. T. Russel, Milton Ford, George H. Thomas, Abram Tilyou.

Democratic.

ULSTER COUNTY—Ira M. Black, Michael Dugan, John N. Schoonmaker.

Had Revenge and Ice Cream, Too.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Sept. 13.—A Cold Spring Harbor jury the other day wanted the court to take a recess while the jurymen indulged in ice cream. The Court declined to do so. While the jurors were out considering the evidence, they ordered ice cream and kept the court waiting until they had eaten it. It is said that the jury insisted that the cost of the cream should be added to the costs of the case.

—The Rev. Samuel Wakefield, a Methodist minister, died yesterday at the residence of J. B. Brown, at West Newton, Penn. Dr. Wakefield was aged ninety-six years. Three of his ten children, all of whom are living, were present when he died. Dr. Wakefield was said to be the oldest Mason and the oldest minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for almost seventy-five years. Dr. Wakefield's career is a part of the history of Western Pennsylvania. He was ordained a minister in 1817. He was the author of several books on theology which made him widely known.

GRAND ARMY GOES HOME

Pensions Declared to be a Vested Right of Veterans—Warm Debate Over Resolutions.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—The twenty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic ended to-night with a ball. Thousands of visitors left the city to-day, but other thousands remained, intending to go to Chattanooga early next week. During the day there was a great barbecue at Wilder Park. The business of the encampment to-day was transacted by a minority of the delegates, several hundred having returned to their homes.

The report of the Pensions Committee was the chief matter of interest at to-day's session of the encampment. This report said:

The Grand Army of the Republic solemnly protests against a policy which would deprive, diminish, or impair the liberal provisions made during the last thirty years for a man who had borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans. In recognition of the sacred trust imposed upon them by the immortal Lincoln and the unselfish services rendered, a grateful people has striven for a third of a century to measurably relieve the suffering of its distressed veterans and make recompense for the trials they had endured and the services they had rendered. Wise and liberal construction had prevailed, in accordance with recognized legal principles, applicable to remedial legislation, so that the remedy sought to be provided should be furnished and the trust so imposed and recognized fully and faithfully carried out. But as the years have passed, the smoke of battle blown away, and the war itself become a memory and passed into history, a generation has come on that "Knew not Joseph," and in some quarters the old soldier has come to be looked upon somewhat in the light of a burden instead of a great and patriotic privilege, as he should still appear when viewed in his true character. Deferring to this view—wholly unworthy of a great and patriotic people—constructions have been given to laws—wise and just in themselves—by and under which burdens and restrictions have been imposed upon those ill able to stand up under them, and the just provisions authorized have been grudgingly doled out as though laws passed in the interests of the pensioner as a just recognition of the obligations of the country were criminal laws to be strictly construed, and the beneficiaries thereof were public enemies or parasites, seeking unjust admission to the Treasury of the United States.

The representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, recognizing the deep sentiment of gratitude which justly pervades the entire community when removed from the insolence of office, solemnly declared by appropriate legislation that a pension once granted upon acceptable and accepted evidence constituted a vested right of which the possessor could not be deprived except by due process of law, and we insist that this salutary and patriotic provision shall be carried out with the utmost good faith to correspond with the high character of the obligation recognized as owing.

No nation that is unmindful of its duties to its defenders can expect that hearty, ungrudging loyalty which is the pride and glory of the American soldier; and we demand for our comrades that just treatment that the country gladly concedes. No niggardly cutting down of pensions under the guise of reissues, no partial and grudging allowances that cut here and pare there will meet with the full measure of duty that the country owes to its surviving heroes. Nothing short of full measure, dealt with an honest hand and a liberal heart, will ever meet with the approbation of the American people, and for this we confidently appeal to the grateful, patriotic sentiment of the whole people, and earnestly believe that our appeal will not be in vain.

Receding from no position heretofore taken, reaffirming all our previous declarations on the subject, we specially demand a liberal and just construction of the laws passed for the benefit of the pensioner, to the end that his declining years may not be harassed with debts born of distrust or the difficulties thrown around him by a rigorous and restricted construction of laws passed in the effort to relieve his necessities.

Comrade Sample of Pennsylvania declared that the report did not go far enough. The encampment should demand the restoration of every veteran dropped from the rolls, with the payment to him of every dollar of which he had been unlawfully deprived. This sentiment was cheered, but the report was unanimously adopted.

There was a spirited debate over a resolution praying Congress to pass a law imposing a penalty for violation of the veterans' pension law. The committee reported against the resolution, but Gen. Adams of Massachusetts, Anderson of Washington, Corp. Tanner of New-York, and Townsend of Ohio made forcible speeches in its behalf. The opposition contended that it was proposed to ask for such legislation as had already been branded as class legislation, and therefore null and void. A baliot was demanded and the committee was defeated, the resolution being adopted by a large majority.

A batch of resolutions went through with little discussion. One declared against civil service discrimination against veterans on account of age; another favored an increase of the present pensions allowed to the widows of ex-soldiers and sailors to the uniform figure of $12; still another condemned the violation of Section 1,754, Revised Statutes, by the removal of veterans in Government employ. The proposal to establish a military park at Vicksburg was approved, and also a resolution declaring that the Stars and Stripes should float from every schoolhouse. The encampment voted in favor of a celebration of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A resolution demanding an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce laws prohibiting railroads from making discriminations in the matter of rates against veterans going to future encampments, and another indorsing a project for the establishment of a National University of Patriotism, were reported upon adversely, and the committee's action was sustained.

A resolution on Memorial Day, which was an indirect reference to the dedication of the Confederate monument at Chicago last May, caused considerable discussion. The resolution was intended to condemn the desecration of what was termed "the most sacred day of the year" to Grand Army of the Republic men, and this excited much unfavorable expressions of opinion. One delegate pointed to what Mr. Watterson said yesterday, that both the Confederate and Federal dead were comrades on the "other side of the dark river" now, and insisted that it was not appropriate for the encampment to notice such an incident. Ultimately the resolution was withdrawn.

The matter of admitting to the Grand Army of the Republic members of the Sons of Veterans was referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, to be reported upon at the thirtieth National encampment.

An adverse report was rendered on the proposition to establish a permanent headquarters for the organization, but in favor of accepting an offer to store the archives in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

The new officers of the order were installed to-day, as follows, after which the encampment adjourned to meet next year at St. Paul, Minn.: Commander in Chief—I. N. Walker of Indianapolis; Senior Vice Commander—G. H. Hobson of Greenburg, Ky.; Junior Vice Commander—S. G. Cosgrove of Washington State; Surgeon General—J. B. Whiting of Wisconsin; Chaplain—T. C. Clift of Utah. Commander in Chief Walker appointed Irwin Robbins of Indianapolis Adjutant General.

In the Chancery Court to-day Judge Tovey dissolved the injunction issued yesterday restraining the officers of the Women's Relief Corps from excluding Mrs. Clark of Canton, Ohio, from its convention. The Court took the ground that no property rights were involved. At this afternoon's session National officers were elected, as follows: President—Elizabeth Turner, Boston; Senior Vice President—Mary A. Ninekirk, Louisville; Junior Vice President—Mary Steinsmen, St. Louis; Treasurer—Isabel T. Bagley, Zanesville, Ohio.

Died Suddenly in Mount Morris Park.

Henry Simonds, seventy years old, of 96 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a retired merchant, died suddenly in Mount Morris Park. Mr. Simonds had been in the habit for years of taking a walk in the park with his wife each afternoon and evening. Mrs. Simonds called Park Policeman Cunningham to a bench on the Collegians' Walk, where she was sitting with her husband. Policeman Cunningham found Mr. Simonds was suffering greatly, and, with the aid of Policeman McNamara, removed him to a cottage near by. He died there before the arrival of an ambulance.

Lightning Struck Dog and Owner.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—During the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon Hobart Haviland, son of Supervisor Haviland of Harrison, was standing on the porch of his residence. Beside him was his dog Pluto, for which he had refused $200.

Lightning struck Mr. Haviland, killed his dog, and shattered the stoop on which he was standing. Young Haviland was knocked senseless. It is said that he will recover.

Was It a Ship on Fire?

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 13.—A bright blaze was seen about ten miles out to sea during the thunderstorm last night. It was noticed first from the Mecox Life-Saving Station. It was believed that some vessel was struck by lightning. A watch was kept along shore to-day, but nothing floated in that would explain the fire.

For Sons of Veterans Battlefield Encampment at Knoxville, Tenn., Pennsylvania Railroad will sell until and including Sept. 15, good to return until and including Oct. 6, 1895, round-trip tickets from New-York for $18.63. For dedication Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park tickets will be sold from New-York to Chattanooga Sept. 15 to 18, inclusive, good to return until and including Oct. 6, for $21.35.—Adv.

YEAR OF MANY JUNKETS

Continued from Page 1.

enough to support a street railway, while the State paid the bills. The members of this committee were Assemblymen Nixon, E. C. Stewart, Stevenson, Thompson, Gerst, Foley, and Hennessey. A special appropriation was made of $10,000 to meet expenses, and the committee was turned loose.

But what promised to be the most comfortable expedition of all was one provided for by a resolution, which sent a committee upon a protracted visit to the Adirondack region. The excuse for this was that there were timber depredations up there which needed looking after. It was only the year before that the Assembly Committee on Public Lands had made a very thorough investigation of the Adirondack land. There is a whole volume of a report by this last year's committee. Its duties were to investigate as to the cancellation of taxes, the Adirondack lands, the preservation of the headwaters of the Hudson, the denuding of the Adirondack forests, and to recommend such legislation as was necessary to secure the rights of the people and the State.

In spite of this report, the last Legislature saw fit to send another committee up there. It would be hard to conceive of a more comfortable place to spend the heated term, even at the expense of the State. There are some fine hotels there, which it would be possible to visit. These hotels keep wine expensive enough to suit the tastes of the average Assemblyman, even when the State cashes the wine checks. This committee was composed of Assemblyman Wilds, who was appointed in place of Alfred R. Conkling of New-York, who refused to serve on this junketing committee; Assemblyman Niles, who was substituted when Mr. Sanger declined to serve on it; Mr. Wagstaff, who was appointed after Mr. Heustis had refused to be one of the picnic party; Mr. Eldridge, and Mr. Ten Eyck.

Republicans are waiting with considerable interest to see the itemized account which this committee will turn in. Some of them do not hesitate to say they hope the vouchers will not be submitted during the heat of the campaign.

Another committee was sent on its vacation to New-York City. This was a special committee to investigate as to whether any money had been raised by the New-York police to promote or prevent legislation affecting the Police Department. It was composed of Mr. O'Grady, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and Messrs. Robbins, Wray, Husted, and Norton. This committee was authorized to employ counsel, a stenographer, a clerk, and a messenger. And provision was made in the resolution that it should not sit later than Sept. 1.

This resolution was introduced into the Assembly, not with the expectation or desire to ascertain any facts as to what the New-York police had done in the way of raising funds to influence legislation. It was introduced during the closing days of the session, when charges of bribery were thick on every hand, and it was felt by the Republican managers that something should be done "for moral effect."

One of the leaders of the party, who was present when the first suggestion was made that such a resolution be introduced, is responsible for this statement. He said it was not the expectation that the committee would find out anything, but it was felt that something should be done by the Assembly to counteract, as far as possible, the effect which the numerous charges of bribery and corruption must have upon the party.

The Cities Committee was also sent out on an investigating trip. It was authorized to overhaul the Department of Charities and Correction in Kings County, and was given authority to employ counsel and assistance, a stenographer, and a person to serve subpoenas. The Cities Committee was composed of Assemblymen O'Grady, Whitlet, Wray, Pavey, Chambers, Schulz, Halpin, Cole, Keenholts, Foley, and McKeown. Its doings in New-York have from time to time been reported in the newspapers.

The Judiciary Committee had a little junket over the charges brought against Justice Apelle of Westchester County. Some citizens down there asked for his impeachment, and the Judiciary Committee decided to investigate. Its members, who met in New-York, where they could be comfortable at the Murray Hill Hotel, were Assemblymen Gardenier, Kern, Horton, Robbins, Terry, Armstrong, Chapman, Bullard, Niles, La Fetra, and Stanchfield. They held a number of sessions down there and are just about completing their work of investigation.

Another committee which has been doing protracted work at the expense of the State is the so-called Reinhard committee, which was directed to investigate the subject of "women's wages." It would require a book to record all the things this committee has found out. It has been going to New-York at frequent intervals ever since last Spring. It is composed of Mr. Reinhard, who has as his associates Messrs. Andrews, Wilks, Steinberg, and Kunzenmann.

A committee which attracted attention chiefly because it was regarded as the instrument of the Republican machine leaders to throw out of office Democrats and build up the Republican machine patronage, was a joint committee from the Senate and House to investigate the State departments and make recommendations as to what ones might be abolished and which might be consolidated. This committee did the best it could while the session lasted in the way of strengthening the State machine. Its members were Senators Mullen, Higgins, Kilburn, and Parker, and Assemblymen Abell, Ainsworth, Nixon, Howe, Cutler, Foley, Finn, and Gallagher. Since the session adjourned a sub-committee, of which Messrs. Abell, Cutler, and Finn are members, has been continuing its investigations here.

When all these committees put together their traveling expenses, their hotel bills, their carriage hire, their incidentals, their attorneys' fees, their stenographers' fees, and all other minor expenses, the aggregate will inevitably be something uncomfortably large. It is expected that even in the case of those committees where the amount of expense was limited by resolution this will be exceeded, and so the supply bill next year will be loaded down with the demands of the junketers. It is a rare thing for a committee to get its work completed on the amount authorized when the committee is appointed, and it is also rare for an item with goes to compensate a machine politician who has been attorney for the committee to be cut out of this supply bill when once it is there.

This is not what is bothering party managers just now. Their present trouble comes simply from a fear that before this Summer's picnic parties get their bills through the Controller's office there will be another scandal, and for this reason the story is going that the bills are not to be turned in until it is too late for them to have any evil effects on Republican chances in this campaign.

Yeoman—Raines.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 13.—George F. Yeoman, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, was married yesterday to Miss Mary R. Raines, sister of John Raines, of Canandaigua.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:25 A. M.—4 Chestnut Street; John O'Brien; damage trifling.
9:00 A. M.—325 East Houston Street; Simon Sena; damage slight.
10:00 A. M.—24 Pell Street; Lee Hinnini; damage, $100.
10:30 A. M.—232 Mulberry Street; Henry Sonsoli; damage slight.
2:05 P. M.—296 and 297 South Street; Treadwell & Harris; damage slight.
2:15 P. M.—283 Madison Street; Pearlman Brothers; damage, $25.
2:15 P. M.—172 Ludlow Street; Simon Glueck; damage slight.
2:40 P. M.—1,933 Amsterdam Avenue; Peter Costenbader; damage, $500.
6:40 P. M.—32 West Sixty-fifth Street; E. Wolf; damage, $5.
6:45 P. M.—18 Ludlow Street; Samuel Polanski; damage trifling.
7:40 P. M.—8 Ludlow Street; Isaac Dutschman; damage trifling.
8:05 P. M.—908 Sixth Avenue; Mr. Bishof; damage trifling.
9:20 P. M.—138 Prince Street; Herman & Lichen; damage, $5,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 13.—John Collins, fourteen years old, son of Mrs. Marie A. Collins, matron of the Memorial Hospital in this place, this morning accidentally shot and killed Leopold Brueckman, a seven-year-old boy who resided at 66 Broome Street, New-York City. Young Brueckman was a patient in the hospital.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 13.—A call has been extended to the Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges of the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn, to the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. A salary of $4,000 a year has been offered.

Greenport, L. I., Sept. 13.—While Charles Topping, a mechanic, was blasting rock this afternoon at Shelter Island one of his hands was torn off at the wrist by an explosion.

Havelock, Neb., Sept. 13.—The horse of A. Donelan, a wealthy citizen, walked into town last night dragging his master's corpse. Donelan had been stabbed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Fire in J. B. Squier's dry goods store, on Broadway, this morning, damaged goods to the amount of $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The box factory of Horace Tallman, on Railroad Avenue, was completely destroyed by a fire which started later in the day. The fire also burned the large shoe factory of Conrad Doersch, adjoining. Loss on building and stock estimated at $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Hannah Goelet Gerry.

Mrs. Hannah Goelet Gerry, the mother of Commodore Gerry, died at 11:30 o'clock last night at her home, Nineteenth Street and Broadway. She had been ill about two weeks.

Mrs. Gerry was a daughter of Peter Goelet and a sister of Robert and Ogden Goelet. She was born in this city nearly ninety years ago.

She was married in 1835 to Thomas B. Gerry, a son of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who died in 1845. Her surviving children are Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, the founder and President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the wife of Frederic Galatin, the lawyer, of 261 Broadway and 470 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Gerry had lived in retirement since 1849 in the Goelet homestead, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street. This old-fashioned and commodious dwelling was originally part of the Williams estate, but it was acquired in 1849 by Peter Goelet. At that time it was surrounded by fields, but now it is in one of the busiest parts of Broadway. Despite the encroachment of trade, there has been no change made in the house or its immediate surroundings. The dwelling, which is of brick, with a brownstone front, sets well back from the sidewalk. It is surrounded by a tall, iron fence, which incloses a neatly kept lawn and flower garden. On the rear of the lot is a commodious stable and barn. A few years ago a fine Alderney cow was often seen grazing on the grass plot in the rear of the house, and peacocks strutted along the paths and displayed their handsome feathers to the passers-by.

Mrs. Gerry lived a quiet life in this house for over forty-five years. Despite her advanced age, she enjoyed fair health until recently. She became ill two weeks ago, and when pneumonia set in all hope of a favorable issue was abandoned. Her children. Commodore Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin were with her at the end.

William T. Russell.

William T. Russell, ex-President of the Goshen National Bank, and one of that village's best known and most respected citizens, died at his home there yesterday of Bright's disease, aged seventy-four years. He was born in New-York and his family removed to Goshen when he was eight years old. When he left school in 1840 he engaged in the dry goods business in Goshen with David Redfield. In 1857 he was elected Cashier of the Orange County Bank, a few months later resigning to become cashier of the Goshen Bank. In 1875 he was elected President of the Goshen National Bank and held that position until a few years ago, when he retired from active business life. He was a member of St. James's Episcopal Church, and for a number of years was one of its vestrymen.

Gabriel Levy.

Gabriel Levy died of appendicitis at his residence, 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, yesterday, after a three days' illness. He was thirty-six years old. He was graduated from the University Law School in 1879, and began the practice of law at once. Mr. Levy leaves a wife and three children. Funeral services will be held Sunday at the house. The burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Street Commissioner Isaac S. Burrill died yesterday morning at Boston. He was born in Dorchester in 1820, was Postmaster of Roxbury under three Administrations, served in the Council and Aldermanic Boards of Roxbury, and was for three years representative in the Legislature. He was Brigadier General of the First Brigade of the militia for a number of years, and during the rebellion he commanded the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment as Colonel, except for eighteen months, when he was a prisoner. He was appointed a Street Commissioner of Boston in 1871, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and other military organizations, and a Mason.

—George Zabriskie Gray of the senior class of Yale was stricken with appendicitis in London and died after a very short illness. He was a member of the Scroll and Keys Society, was Secretary and Treasurer of the Yale Yacht Club, and a popular student, as well as a prominent society man in the university.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

Highest Award for Artificial Teeth at The World's Fair was granted Dr. Henry F. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth; expression restored. Telephone, 716 18th St.

Many ladies are martyrs to suffering. Their best help is Parker's Ginger Tonic. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

MARRIED.

DUFF—HALL.—On the 3d inst., at old St. George's Church, Stalybridge, by the Rev. J. B. Jelly-Dudley, Vicar, uncle of the bride, Alexander Duff of New-York to Janie, only daughter of Thomas Bagley Hall of Milwood, Stalybridge, Lancashire, England.

HOLLAND—GREGORY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cooperstown, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Olmstead, Emily Randall Gregory, daughter of David H. and Emily R. Gregory, to Bernard Penhody Holland of Norfolk, Va.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—At Danbury, Conn., Sept. 12, 1895, at the residence of her son, Albert G. Benedict, Mary Gregory, widow of Levi Starr Benedict, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services Saturday afternoon, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock.

BLEECKER.—At Annandale, N. Y., on 12th inst., Ruth Whittingham, third daughter of Sherbrooke Popham and Emily Rollinson Bleecker, in her 7th year.

Burial at Scarsdale.

DEALING.—On Sept. 12, 1895, at Bayville, Me., Samuel Frost Dealing, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 12:30 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15, 1895. Interment private at Greenwood Cemetery.

FAIRCHILD.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, Lewison Fairchild, in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Cazenovia, on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock.

GRAY.—In London, Sept. 12, of appendicitis, George Zabriskie Gray, eldest son of Kate Forrest and the late Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, D. D., in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at Holy Trinity Rectory, Brooklyn, Rev. Charles H. Hall, aged 74.

Funeral from the church Sunday at 3 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HALL.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, 1895, at Holy Trinity Rectory, Brooklyn, Rev. Charles H. Hall, aged 74.

Funeral Sunday at 3 P. M., at Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights.

HALSTEAD.—On Friday, 13th inst., Sarah M. Crissey, wife of Daniel B. Halstead.

Funeral services on Sunday, 15th inst., 7:30 P. M., at her late residence, 337 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

HARTEAU.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 12, Henry Harteau, in his 77th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 554 Washington Av., on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M. Boston and Lee (Mass.) papers please copy.

JOURNEAY.—On Friday, Sept. 13, at her residence, 140 West 58th St., Susan M., widow of James Journeay, and daughter of the late William Chardavoyne.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, of heart disease, Henry P. Lugar, only son of the late George C. Lugar, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral private.

MAINZER.—On Sept. 12, after a short illness, Bernhard, beloved husband of Martha Mainzer, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, 9 East 66th St., Sunday, Sept. 15, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

VAN KLEEK.—Suddenly, Thursday, Sept. 12, Georgiana, daughter of the late Rev. R. D. Van Kleek.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, 645 Jersey Av., Jersey City, N. J.

New Publications.

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Having settled with the insurance companies for losses from fire at 122 Nassau Street, we are now offering our **FIRE** immense stock at a tremendous reduction from cost price.

As only a small portion was damaged by water, we have decided to offer the **FIRE** whole stock at a

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HEAVY BETS AT THE RACES

Financial Successes of Riley Grannan and "Pittsburg Phil."

PERKINS'S RIDE ON HENRY OF NAVARRE

Col. Ruppert's Horses Getting Into Condition at the Fag End of the Season—Why Gideon Parted with Ramapo.

Riley Grannan's alternate winnings and losses at the Sheepshead Bay track have been the principal sensations of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall race meeting. His "plunges" and successes have been chronicled and commented upon locally and telegraphed over the country. But he is not the only big operator at Sheepshead Bay, neither is he the star "plunger." His daily transactions do not exceed those of George E. Smith, ("Pittsburg Phil"). Last Tuesday Grannan's net winnings were said to be $52,000. The same day Smith probably won more money than was ever before won in any one day on the American turf, and it was done so quietly that nobody in the ring, excepting the principal and his commissioners, suspected that anything of the kind had happened. The facts did not develop until the bookmakers began comparing, when one of them remarked: "Well, if Grannan got $52,000, 'Phil' must have taken $30,000 out of the ring."

"He got $17,000 from me," answered Joseph Ullman, and this was followed by "Three thousand from me!" "Five from me!" "Four from me!" "Eight from my book!" and numerous other sums until the result of the raid was seen to be over $100,000. Now, anybody can get a bet that last Tuesday "Phil" won more than twice as much as did Riley Grannan, and the latter's winnings are conceded to be $52,000.

"Phil" played Helen Nichols, Margrave, Requital, and Redskin, but to what extent he alone knows. The bookmakers whom he patronized have a painful knowledge of his investments with them.

That night Mr. Ullman declared that he was not going to do any more business with the big bettors. The next day he laid $12,000 to $10,000 against Henry of Navarre with Grannan, and Thursday he did business on a corresponding scale. Thursday Grannan believed the bookmakers were trying to "cinch" him on prices, and his betting was comparatively light. But "Phil" was a liberal operator, and had a good day, ending with a strong play on Merry Prince for a place. When Merry Prince nipped Argentina on the post for the place it was a bad ending of a bad day for the layers of odds.

During the past week betting on the races has been heavier than ever before in the United States. According to a prominent bookmaker, there have been in the ring at Sheepshead every racing day this week twenty men who have each bet at least $10,000. George E. Smith's operations have averaged the most extensive, while not being a companion of the demonstrations and comments incidental to Grannan's plunges. Everybody in the ring and on the grounds heard what Grannan was doing, but little was heard of "Phil's" movements. Grannan's play of $45,000 on Henry of Navarre was undoubtedly the heaviest made on any one race. A. J. Levy, "Bob" Rose, "Will" Wallace, "Bob" Aiken, "Joe" Ullman, "Jack" McDonald, and George Wheelock regularly bet from $10,000 to $20,000. Levy and Rose laid Grannan $12,000 to $10,000 against Henry of Navarre. Thursday Levy won $15,000 on Ramapo's victory and a round sum on Merry Prince for the place. Wednesday Wheelock won $20,000 when Nanki Pooh captured the September Stakes, and on the last race the same day was "nosed" out of $20,000 more that he stood to win on Lookout.

Byron McClelland says of Perkins's riding of Henry of Navarre last Wednesday: "The only fault I have to find with 'Soup' is that he took a standing start when I told him to get away running. There are a lot of people here who would like to have seen Griffin ride the horse, but they forget that Griffin rode him once last year and made some bad mistakes with him. He is a peculiar horse to ride, and any boy who does know his peculiarities is likely to make a mistake with him, and for that reason I wanted a boy who knew him to have the mount. It was a big race, with a lot of money bet on it and no place to take chances of mistakes. I notice that 'Soup' has been criticised for the way he handled the horse turning into the backstretch. That is very funny. I told 'Soup' to let Domino make the pace if he would, otherwise to make it himself, and to look for me over at the turn into the backstretch, where I would signal him to go on if the pace was not fast enough. I signalled him to go on, and then he made the move about which there has been so much criticism. Just as he sent Henry up, Domino made a move, as I thought, to run out, but Taral says he tried to bite Henry. This caused both boys to make a little hobble, but when Taral got Domino straightened out he went along about his business, and the pace was all right to the end. 'Soup' rode to my satisfaction and won a good race."

The good races run by Gotham and Counter Tenor Wednesday, have again attracted attention to those disappointing colts. In the Spring of 1894, they showed phenomenal work at the Gravesend track, causing nearly all observers to believe that Col. Ruppert had nearly all the rich two-year-old stakes at his mercy. They raced indifferently. This Spring they were classed as among the best three-year-olds in the country. Counter Tenor ran some good races, and Gotham beat Wernberg in a sprinting event, and then they got sick, and were taken to Saratoga to recuperate. At Saratoga Counter Tenor beat Flying Dutchman, and the race was considered a "fluke." Wednesday Gotham, with 112 pounds up, ran a mile in 1:40, and Counter Tenor, carrying 125 pounds, ran a grand race for the September Stakes. After getting away last, he finished ahead of Flying Dutchman, giving him three pounds, and a beating, and second only to Nanki Pooh, to whom he was conceding seventeen pounds. The race was the fastest ever run for the stakes. When asked about these horses, John Campbell, who trains them, said: "Gotham is a fast, but not a sound horse, and a difficult horse to train. He has never been worked a mile and a quarter. But if he stands up he ought to run some great races. Counter Tenor is one of the grandest horses ever trained by any man. I believe he can beat any three-year-old in the country, with weight up, from a mile and an eighth to as far as anybody wishes to run a horse. I will match him to do it. He can beat Flying Dutchman through the stretch—that race at Saratoga was a walking match until the last quarter—and I think I know a horse that can go a distance, having had some experience with that class of horses."

Campbell certainly has had experience and success with horses that could go a distance. He won the Brooklyn Handicap with Castaway II. and Diablo, ran second for the same event with Pessara, won the Metropolitan with Pessara, and ran second for the Suburban with Terra Cotta and Cassius. The Suburban, in which Salvator beat Cassius a head, is the best ever run, and Terra Cotta holds the track record for a mile and an eighth at Sheepshead Bay. At a mile and a half Cassius beat Exile, and also forced Firenze to run in 2:33. He took Little Minch, a sprinter, and made him go a mile and a quarter, with 121 pounds up, in 2:10, over the slow Memphis track. In races over a distance, which promises to be a feature of next year's turf events, Counter Tenor and Campbell should be important factors.

David Gideon is sorry he sold Ramapo. "I would not," said he, "have parted with him had he not been the first horse offered at the sale. I thought if I bought him people would jump to the conclusion that the sale was a 'fake,' so I let him go. I offered the purchaser $1,500 profit for his bargain immediately after the sale, and regret that he did not take the offer. The only thing that has ever been the matter with Ramapo is that foot. That is all right now, and if I owned him I would match him at a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half against Henry of Navarre or any other horse, and bet a lot of money he would win. I do not think he can be beaten at those distances."

CLOSING DAY AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

The Great Eastern Handicap and Autumn Cup Races to be Run.

The very successful Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club will be brought to a close this afternoon, the event of the day being the race for the Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, over the Futurity Course. This should prove to be a lively contest between One I Love, Crescendo, Ben Brush, and Applegate, the top weights. The entries for the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, which have run and not won at this meeting; handicap; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sir Excess	119	Ajax	99
Saragossa	115	Pop Gray	97
Peacemaker	110	Cromwell	95
Matt Byrnes	104	Andrews	92
Liza	100	Roundsman	85
Cass	100		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Wishard	109	Prince Lief	102
Captive	108	Mussulman	102
Article	106	Perfidy	98
Fallen Water	105	Tom Cromwell	93
Sagamore	105	Carib	90
Frank Harris	105	Sunrise II	90
Oracle	102	Ardath	90
Annie Barron	102	Peggotty	90
Premier	102	Emotional	90
Yankee Doodle	102		

THIRD RACE.—For maidens. Six furlongs.

Darien	116	Firebrand	113
Bowling Green	116	King Michael	113
Escape	113	Belvina	113
Pow Wow	113		

FOURTH RACE.—Great Eastern Handicap; a sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, the association to add the amount necessary to make the value of the race $5,000, the second to receive $750 and the third $250 out of the stakes. Futurity Course.

Crescendo	126	Axiom	111
Ben Brush	126	Margrave	110
One I Love	122	Frontier	110
Applegate	121	Intermission	102
Silver Il	116	Premier	98
Merry Prince	112	Sir Peter II	95
Hazlet	112		

FIFTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup; for three-year-olds and upward; a handicap sweepstakes of $75 each, with $1,500 added, of which $400 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and three-quarters.

Redskin	105	Song and Dance	92
Counter Tenor	100		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf.

Sir Francis	138	Long Beach	125
Gotham	134	Charade	124
Lucania	129	Jodan	112
Emma C	129		

Dandy Jim's Good Trotting.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Sept. 13.—Dandy Jim trotted a mile here in 2:11¾ to-day. This is the record for a half-mile track.

GREAT ATHLETICS TO-DAY.

Fine Sport Anticipated in the Amateur Athletic Union Games.

The meeting at Manhattan Field this afternoon of America's crack athletes in contests for the championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be an important event. A number of the men who will face the Britishers in the international games a week from to-day will take part, and the English athletes themselves will look on, having accepted an invitation to witness the sport. If favored by the weather, many spectators are expected, as the advance sale of tickets has been quite large. The games will begin promptly at 2 P. M.

The field, which has for the last few weeks been in charge of competent groundsmen, is in fine shape. The track is faster than ever, and if world's records are not made it will not be possible to find fault with the surroundings. Referee W. B. Curtis proposes to have this a model meeting. The officials who are not actively engaged in the performance of their duties will be requested to take seats which have been provided for them.

The following shows the order of events, the number of entries, present champions, and the American and English records:

100-Yard Run.—Eight entries. Present champion, T. I. Lee, New-York A. C., 0:10 1-5. American record, 0:09 4-5, made by J. Owen, Jr., Detroit A. C., 1890. English record, 0:10, made by A. Wharton, Darlington College, 1886; C. A. Bradley, Ruddersfield C. and A. C., 1893, and A. R. Downer, Pelicans, 1893.

880-Yard Run.—Six entries. Present champion, C. Kilpatrick, New-York A. C., 1:55 4-5. American record, 1:51½, made by W. C. Dohm, New-York A. C., in 1891. English record, 1:54 2-5, made by F. J. K. Cross, New College, Oxford University, in 1889.

One-Mile Walk.—Four entries. Present champion, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 6:36. American record, 6:29 3-5, made by F. P. Murray, Williamsburg A. A., in 1883. English record, 6:32 1-5, made by H. Whyatt, Birchfield, in 1884.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Four entries. Present champion, S. Chase, New-York A. C., 0:15 3-5. American record, 0:15 3-5, made by S. Chase, New-York A. C., in 1894. English record, 0:15 4-5, made by G. B. Shaw, London A. C., in 1895.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Class A.—Six entries. Present champion, G. C. Smith, New-York A. C., 4:35

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard run; eight entries. Present champion, T. F. Keane, B. A. A., 0:51. American record, around a path, 0:48¾, L. E. Meyers, Manhattan A. C., 1891. English record, 0:48½, E. C. L. Tindall, Cambridge University, 1889.

One-mile run; three entries. Present champion, G. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C., 4:24 2-5. American record, 4:15 3-5, T. P. Conneff, N. Y. A. C., 1895. English record, 4:17, F. E. Bacon, Ashton and Reading, 1895.

Three-mile walk; six entries. Present champion, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 24:28 1-5. American record, 21:09 1-5, F. P. Murray, Williamsburg A. A. English record, 21:25 1-5, C. W. V. Clark, Spartan Harriers, 1887.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run; ten entries. Present champion, T. I. Lee, N. Y. A. C., 0:22. American record, 0:21 4-5, L. H. Cary, Princeton College, 1891; T. I. Lee, N. Y. A. C., 1894; J. W. Crum, Chicago A. A., 1895. English record, 0:21 4-5, C. G. Wood, Blackheath Harriers.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle race; seven entries. Present champion, F. C. Puffer, N. J. A. C., 0:25 3-5. American record, 0:24 3-5, J. L. Brewer, Harvard University, 1895. No English record for this class of race.

Three-mile run; six entries. Present champion, P. J. McDonald, I. A. A. C., 15:38 2-5. American record, 14:39, W. D. Day, N. J. A. C., 1890. English record, 14:24, S. Thomas, Ranelagh Harriers, 1892.

Running high jump; six entries. Present champion, M. F. Sweeney, X. A. A., 6 feet. American record, 6 feet 5½ inches, M. F. Sweeney, X. A. A., 1895. British record, 6 feet 4½ inches, J. J. Ryan, Tipperary, Ireland, 1895.

Putting sixteen-pound shot. Present champion, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 44 feet 8 inches. American record, 47 feet, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 1893. British record, 46 feet 5½ inches, D. Horgan, Dublin, Ireland.

Pole vault for height; three entries. Present champion, C. T. Buchholz, B. C. A. A., 11 feet. American record, 11 feet 5⅝ inches. English record, 11 feet 9 inches.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer; five entries. Present champion J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C.

Running broad jump; eight entries. Present champion E. W. Goff, N. J. A. C., 22 feet 5 inches. American record, 23 feet 6¼ inches.

Throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance; six entries. Present champion, J. S. Mitchell. American record, 35 feet 10 inches.

TROUBLED BY HEAT.

The London Athletes Find It Hard to Sleep—Work on Berkeley Oval.

The London Athletic Club team was increased by three members yesterday at Berkeley Oval. The new arrivals came down from New-Haven, where they have been training recently with the other members of the Cambridge team. They are Fitzherbert, quarter-mile; Horan, half and three miles; and Mendelsohn, long jump. W. E. Lutyens came down from Yale Thursday, so that the English contingent now at the Oval is a very resepectable and vigorous looking lot of athletes.

The team now consists of eleven members, and it will be enlarged by one more either Sunday or Monday, when E. J. Wilkins, a three-mile man, arrives from England. Wilkins sailed on the Gallia for Boston, but he will come on to New-York just as soon as he arrives. With him is coming Mr. C. Herbert, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of England, and one of the best-known men in the English athletic world. Mr. Herbert is a prominent member of the Civil Service Athletic Club of South England, one of the foremost athletic clubs in Great Britain. He used to be a famous sculler, but recently has done little active athletic work. Mr. Herbert is to be one of the judges of the games between the London and the New-York Athletic Club members. He and Wilkins are expected to arrive in the city Sunday or Monday. Wilkins will go into training with the team at the Oval, and Mr. Herbert will probably stop at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Yesterday morning Capt. Godfrey Shaw took Lutyens down to Manhattan Field to show him the track, which he pronounced an excellent one and capable of fast time. The Englishmen to a man have been unanimous in their praises of the Manhattan track, and are working hard to get in first-class trim so as to show their American friends just what they can do under favorable conditions. Lutyens did not practice with the men yesterday morning, but did some good work in the afternoon. On the Yale field he did not try for time in the mile, limiting himself to half-mile runs, his best time there being 2:02 for the half mile.

"It took us a day or two to get accustomed to the Yale track," Lutyens said. "It is more of a loamy kind of track than we have in England. The Berkeley Oval track suits me better, as it is more of a cinder track. All the Cambridge team have been doing pretty good work, except G. Gower Williams, the 100-yard man of the team. He has had a bad cold ever since landing here, and it has hung on persistently ever since he went to New-Haven. It completely used him up for several days, but he was feeling better when I left, and I think in a short time he will be himself again."

Lutyens, besides having a record of 4:19 2-5 for the mile, holds the two-mile steeplechase championship in England. He is the most boyish-looking member of the team, and is evidently the youngest. He wears spectacles, and in physique hardly looks like a long-distance runner. He complained good-naturedly about the Berkeley Oval mosquitoes, which got after him in a violent manner Thursday night and left many a red mark on his face.

"Don't talk to me about heat," said Capt. Shaw yesterday morning, while dressing to take a try at the hurdles. "It is a wonder that any of us are alive after the awful heat of Thursday. None of us felt like moving around, and I heartily hope the worst of it is over. Then, it has been so hot nights that we haven't had hardly a good night's sleep for several nights. The heat in our rooms Thursday night was from 88 to 90 degrees, so is it any wonder that we are disgusted with your American warm waves? I have had my share of them, and don't care for any more."

Williams yesterday did some good jumping, but did not go above 5 feet 9 and 10 inches. Robertson buckled down to his hammer work in great shape, and Bradley, Downes, and Jordan did some lively sprinting from 50 to 70 yards. Williams and Robertson went down to see the yacht race Thursday, but they were not very enthusiastic over their trip yesterday. "Did I see the race, did you say?" asked Williams. "No, I didn't see the race, but I saw the fiasco, and was disgusted. Don't talk to me of yacht races. I'll take land sports hereafter," and then with a dash Williams went for the bar at 5 feet 10 inches.

This afternoon the entire team will watch the Amateur Athletic Union championship games at Manhattan Field from a box on the grand stand. They are looking forward to the event with great pleasure, as it will be their first opportunity to see the pick of American athletes at their best and to witness the management of athletic games in this country. The men are all well, despite the warm weather, and made a fine appearance on the Berkeley track yesterday.

SLEEPY HOLLOW TOURNEY.

Paret Beats Dr. Frazer and Wins the Singles.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—More pleasant weather favored the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club here to-day, and the club's big tournament was continued. Considerable progress was made in all five of the events, and three finals were finished and a fourth started. The final in mixed doubles will be played to-morrow and the tournament ended. It is also possible that an exhibition match may be played between Miss Atkinson and, Miss Helwig, the old Brooklyn rivals, who are, respectively, champion of America, and ex-champion. J. P. Paret of the Lenox Tennis Club won the new Sleepy Hollow Challenge Cup after a close match with Dr. Frazer of Brooklyn.

This was started yesterday, but postponed on account of darkness after each had won one set. Paret won in straight sets this morning, and then beat Simpson in three straight sets in the final match. The scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. Parmley Paret beat Dr. William N. Frazer, 6–3, 6–4. Final Round—J. Parmley Paret beat James V. Simpson, 6–3, 6–0, 6–1.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—H. S. Thayer and E. H. Thayer beat H. I. Holt and H. Doughty, Jr., 6–2, 1–0; defaulted. Final Round—J. Parmley Paret and Dr. William N. Frazer against H. S. Thayer and E. H. Thayer, 6–1, 6–8, 6–3; unfinished.

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Helena R. Helwig beat Miss Augusta Bradley, 6–2, 6–1.

Ladies' Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Kathleen Atkinson beat Miss Helena R. Helwig and Miss Philira Pitcher, 6–4, 7–5.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Helena R. Helwig and W. H. Pouch beat Miss Kathleen Atkinson and H. S. Thayer, 6–3, 4–6, 6–1.

Consolation Gentlemen's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—W. H. Pouch beat E. H. Thayer, 1–6, 6–4, 6–4.

THE MILES BROTHERS WINNERS.

They Will Play for the Trophy at Orange Tennis Tournament.

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J., Sept. 13.—Both George and "Bob" Miles proved victorious to-day in their matches in the simo-final round of the Orange Tennis Club's championship contest. George Miles seemed to have no difficulty in winning his postponed match from Holcombe Ward, who seemed discouraged by Miles's wonderful uphill work of yesterday. Lyman's out game didn't seem to bother "Bob" Miles very much.

The brothers will have to play the final match early to-morrow, as Candler is coming here to meet the winner. The chances of holding the title seem to be first-class if he plays to-morrow, as he will meet a comparatively tired man. The doubles will be pushed along, but can hardly be finished this week.

The scores:

Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round.—Robert M. Miles, jr., beat Edward Lyman, 6—3, 6—2. George H. Miles beat Holcombe Ward, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Double.—First Round.—Russell A. Griffin and Edward Lyman beat H. W. Hague and T. S. Klingman, 8—6, 6—2. W. Vanderkieft and R. Colgate beat E. A. Campin, jr., and partner by default.

WRENN AND FISCHER.

They Will Contest for First Prize at Syracuse Tourney.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A large number of spectators was present this afternoon at the Columbian Tennis Club courts to see the finals in men's singles and doubles. In the morning the semi-final matches in both events were played, and Wrenn and Fischer are left to fight it out in the singles. In the doubles the remaining teams were Fischer and Wrenn and Hawes and Pope. The final singles was a very interesting match. The first and second sets went to Fischer, and it was not till the third set that both men were doing their best. Wrenn in this set played with good speed and judgment, capturing the set, 6 games to 4. Fischer took a brace in the fourth set, and, together with some good luck, he won the set, 6 games to 3, and the match.

In the final doubles, Fischer and Wrenn beat Pope and Hawes. One set was made to decide the match, because of the lateness in the day when the match was started. The scores:

Mens Singles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer beat A. P. Hawes, 6—2, 6—2. L. C. Crouch beat L. Teall by default.

Second Round.—G. L. Wrenn beat A. Jenney, 6—2, 6—0. E. P. Fischer beat L. C. Crouch, 6—1, 6—0.

Final Round.—Edwin P. Fischer beat George L. Wrenn, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Mens' Doubles.—First Round.—A. P. Hawes and A. M. Pope beat J. A. Randall and L. C. Crouch, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4. E. P. Fischer and G. L. Wrenn beat E. Burdick and H. Burdick, 6—0, 6—4.

Final Round.—E. P. Fischer and G. L. Wrenn beat A. P. Hawes and A. M. Pope, 10—8.

Wrenn and Larned Matched.

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J., Sept. 13.—Secretary Stanley Ward of the Orange Tennis Club announced this evening that he had succeeded in arranging the expected match game between ex-Champion "Bob" Wrenn and W. A. Larned, the Summit crack. The men have already played off their cup match in Philadelphia, Larned winning after Wrenn had scored the first two sets. Larned notified the Orange Club that Wrenn and himself would be ready to play Monday, and the match will accordingly take place on the courts at Mountain Station at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Boston Ball Players Bruised.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The 'bus in which the Boston ball players were returning to their hotel from Union Park after to-day's game was run into by a cable car at the corner of Eutaw Street and Madison Avenue. Several of the players were thrown to the ground. Second Baseman Harrington received bruises about the head and legs, Michael Gavin, the driver, had a wrist broken. The other members of the team were considerably shaken up, but not seriously injured. Harrington's injuries will probably keep him out of the game during the remainder of the season.

Greenville Yachts to Race.

The Greenville Yacht Club will hold a club regatta next Saturday afternoon for a prize presented by Vice Commodore McGlehan. The course will be from a stakeboat anchored off the clubhouse to and around the bell buoy off Robbins Reef Light and return. The course will be sailed twice.

PROFITS OF THE TOURNEY

The Financial Return of the Springfield Meet Said to be Small.

MAY NOT RACE NEXT YEAR AT HAMPDEN

Value of the Prize Winnings of the Stars of the Great Cycle Tournament—Newton to Take a Rest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—Despite the large attendance at the great tournament at Hampden Park, which closed yesterday, it is said that the profits will be less than they were last year, when only about $200 was cleared. This result has caused a number of prominent members of the Springfield Bicycle Club to take a gloomy view of future meets, and it is among the possibilities that the famous organization will not manage a "diamond tournament" next year.

President Miller is one who sees the advisability of a shorter meet, and if one is held next year it is very likely that it will not extend over two days—that is, one day will be devoted to the trial heats and the second to the finals. Unlike some of the members, Mr. Miller is opposed to abandoning the "diamond tournaments" if it is possible to run them even at a small profit. They have come to be looked upon as producing the best sport of the year, and, besides, Hampden Park has a place in the hearts of the racing men and the enthusiasts, as well, that would be hard, indeed, to fill.

Probably no action will be taken on holding a tournament next season until after the Treasurer has made his report. Then a meeting will probably be held, and it is said it would not surprise some of the officials if no tournament was held next September. If one should be planned, it may be a two-day affair, as suggested by President Miller.

"Charlie" Newton of Stafford Springs, Conn., the Class A champion who won The New-York Times winners' race and The Times diamond medal, will do very little racing during the remainder of the season. He feels that he needs a rest, and will take it easy at his home. This season he has won many prizes and secured a number of records which will probably remain unbroken for some time to come. The Connecticut State record for a mile, in competition, (2:05 1-5,) is his, it having been made last Monday at Charter Oak Park, in Hartford. Newton's father is Dr. C. B. Newton, who is President of the Connecticut State Medical Society.

The racing men have all received their prizes, and most of them left town to-day. Sanger took the largest share of the prize money hung up for the professionals, his winnings amounting to $600. Porter got $312, Tyler $212, and Crooks, Baker, and Coleman $150 each. Bald's prizes aggregated in value $750, which amount was the top notch in Class B. Cabanne's trophies are valued at $290, while Cooper and Earl each won prizes valued at $150. Newton's winnings amount to over $200, which is far in excess of those credited to other Class A men.

JERSEY WHEELMEN WILL BOWL.

Their Tourney Will Begin in November—A Prize for the Montclairs.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey held their monthly meeting at the clubhouse of the Atalanta Wheelmen, 37 Rector Street, last night. Progress was reported by the Committee on Social Intercourse as regards bowling, billiards, and pool. Plans for a stag theatre party in the near future were also discussed.

Notices will be sent out within a week to the various clubs in regard to the bowling tournaments, which will begin in November. All will be five-men teams. The schedule will be arranged at the meeting of the Captains about the middle of next month. The American Wheelmen has offered as first prize, in connection with the bowling league, a handsome sterling silver cup. There will be three team prizes offered.

A silver cup as second prize was presented during the meeting to the Montclair Wheelmen through a representative who was present. They had the greatest number of men to finish in the century run to Asbury Park held by the association on July 6. They had 375 starters.

The New-York Central Railroad recently issued a statement that the baggage department had taken in $40,000 during the past year by imposing a charge on bicycles. This statement is probably the cause of the rumored action on the part of the other roads. The association last night appointed two of its members as a committee, to endeavor to avert the action.

The Manhattans' Races Postponed.

The annual club races of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will not be held to-day, as scheduled, but will be run on the 21st inst. instead, probably at the Manhattan Beach track. The absence from the city of some and the disablement of others entered to ride are the causes of the change in date. The events will include a one-mile race for novices, one-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, five-mile handicap, and one-half-mile scratch. The latter event will be particularly interesting, with such riders as Bartsch, Nonnenbacher, Oatman, Staubach, Wheeler, Foster and Lathrop as starters.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The membership of the Century Wheelmen of New-York has increased so rapidly that the present clubrooms have been found inadequate. At the last meeting of the club E. D. Moore, P. J. Murray and J. T. Reppke were appointed a committee to look for more commodious quarters and report at the next meeting.

—James Gregory of the Mohican Cycle Club and A. J. Hargan of the Century Cycle Club, who are to start in the 100-mile road race of the Century Cycle Club of Newark, will continue on at the finish of the race, and endeavor to make a twenty-four hour road record.

—The Yorkville Wheelmen's run for to-morrow is to Amityville, L. I. The start will be made at 8:30 A. M. sharp. A week from to-morrow the Yorkvilles will ride in the Gramercy-Metropolis century.

—The Liberty Wheelmen's proposed fair will probably be held during the last week in November. The proceeds will be used as part of a fund now being raised to build a clubhouse.

—Frank Hendricks of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has retired from the racing path, never having completely recovered from the fall he received at Asbury Park last year.

—Rockaway will be visited to-morrow by the Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Passed East—Steam yachts Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Judy, W. H. Watrous; Columbia, W. C. Whitney; Radha, J. Burke Wolfe; Neckan, Gretchen, John E. Reyburn; Zara, F. G. d'Hauteville; Eugina, John B. Herreshoff; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Ozhester, Charles Bradley; Reverie, F. G. Bourne, and Amadis. Schooner yachts Ramona, H. M. Gillig; Intrepid, George W. Weld; Ariel; George H. B. Hill; Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Shamrock, Willard P. Ward, and Alsacienne, C. C. Bragg. Sloop yachts Norota, F. M. Hoyt; Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, and cutter yacht Oriva, Chester C. Munroe.

Passed West—Steam yacht Tillie, W. H. Starbuck. Schooner yacht Fleetwing, Joseph R. De Lamar.

Came to Anchor Here from New-York—Steam yachts Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Dora, F. S. Mosley. Schooner yachts Coronilla, Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, and Clytie, H. C. Ward.

Sloop yacht Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., left here this morning for the eastward.

Sloop yacht Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan, is at anchor off New-Rochelle.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Yachts sailing to-day were steamers Fedalma, F. L. Osgood, and Nereid. Schooners Merlin, W. H. Forbes; Meteor, Henry Pearce.

Yachts arriving to-day were steamers Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Magnolia, Henry Pearce; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Hermione, Robert Goelet, and Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown, and schooner Intrepid, George W. Weld.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamer Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and sloop Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

Chairman James Mitchell Recovering.

MADISON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Chairman James Mitchell of the New-York Stock Exchange, who was attacked with hemorrhage of the throat in New-York City yesterday afternoon and removed to his home on Madison and Vinal Avenues, this place, is resting easily, and in no immediate danger. He will not be able to leave his room for a week. After reaching his home last evening he was seized with another hemorrhage, but Dr. Reed stopped this in a short time. Dr. Reed has thus far been unable to determine the cause of the hemorrhage.

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The vilest sinner, if he has money, can buy
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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB,
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Special parlor car train will leave foot East 34th St. at 1 o'clock. First race at 2 P. M.
LAST DAY.
Trains leave East 34th St. and foot Whitehall St. (via Bay Ridge Ferry) every 20 minutes.
CONCERT BY LANDER.

WITH CHARITY FOR ALL

St. Vincent de Paul's Society Ready to Cooperate with Protestants.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S TRIBUTE

Prepared to Join with Other Societies in Relieving Distress—Dinner at the Catholic Club.

The convention of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was resumed yesterday morning at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. There was a full attendance of delegates.

One of the first subjects under discussion was the prudence and care which should be exercised in selecting officers for the conference, particularly the President, upon whose wisdom and zeal the success of a conference so largely depends.

Delegate Hugh Gayton of Pittsburg told of a President who was a liquor dealer and did not attend the meetings of the council as regularly as could be desired. "In fact," said Delegate Gayton, "this man only attended one meeting a year." President Fitzpatrick said: "It is distinctly against the ordinance of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to have any retail liquor dealers connected with the organization."

There was a breeze over Section 2 of the programme. This section dealt with the necessity of enlisting the active interest and co-operation of prelates and clergy in the society, which has received not only the public commendation of the last Council of Baltimore, but also of the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., and of obtaining the Spiritual Directory from the members of the clergy who are acquainted with the rules and working of the society, and are able to attend the meetings of the conference regularly.

Delegate L. J. Lindon of the New-York Council said that it was a melancholy fact that the clergy did not take a sufficiently active interest in the workings of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. "The spiritual directors do not attend the conferences of the society," he said.

"I object," said President Fitzpatrick, "to any criticism being passed on the clergy."

Delegate Lindon protested that he had no intention of criticising the clergy. "I simply state," he said, "that the spiritual directors in many cases do not attend the conferences of the society."

Delegate T. W. Hynes of Brooklyn said it would be a very desirable thing if the spiritual directors always attended the conferences of the society. "I must say," he said, "that the Brooklyn clergymen attend the conferences."

Delegate Lindon then asked Secretary Mulvy if it was not a fact that several conferences which were about to be established in various places had failed. Mr. Mulvy admitted that that was so.

"What was the reason that these conferences were not established?" asked Delegate Lindon.

"The pastors were not in favor of their establishment," replied Mr. Mulvy.

President Fitzpatrick said that the pastor of a parish had the option of sanctioning a conference or vetoing it.

"I value too much," said he, "the assistance they have given the St. Vincent de Paul Society to criticise the clergy."

A promiscuous discussion followed, and Mr. Mulvy told a reporter that if a report of the debate was published the conferences thereafter would be held behind closed doors.

The committee appointed to report the cost of publishing an American Bulletin to chronicle the doings of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in this country, reported in favor of publishing a quarterly letter, beginning with the proceedings of the present convention. The report was adopted.

The next question taken up was: "The importance of co-operating with outside organizations for the general good when such co-operation does not conflict in any manner with the rules of our society."

Delegate Ring of Boston made a brief address advising co-operation with members of different churches. "I believe," he said, "that we can do more good by co-operating with our Protestant friends than by shutting ourselves up tight in our own organization. I do not believe the more we hate our fellow-Protestants, the better Catholics we are. There should be no such talk as this, and I believe in co-operating with our Protestant friends in works of charity."

Mr. Mulvy also spoke in favor of co-operating with the members of other creeds in alleviating the condition of the poor.

Delegate

INSTRUCTION.

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Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

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Monday
SEPT. 16.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St.: 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A. M., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05 P. M. East 92d St., 8.35, 10.35, 11.30 A. M., 12.35, 2.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. for all landings. Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 50 CENTS.

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On the **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY,** about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

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Adirondacks.

SEPTEMBER, THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MONTH IN THE WOODS.

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Lake-Kushoqua-in-the-Adirondacks.
Only 11 hours from New-York via. N. Y. C, $2.50 a day; $12 to $15 a week.

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LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
B. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

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Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Couldn't Fool Her.

From The Washington Star.

"Charley," said young Mrs. Tocker, "didn't you tell me that Lord Dunraven was racing on the square?"

"Certainly, dear."

"Well, he was not."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that with all your pretense of superior knowledge you can be mistaken as easily as anybody. I have looked at the diagram of the course in the newspapers. They were not racing on the square at all. They were racing on a triangle!"

The Father's Occupation.

From The Boston Traveler.

A teacher in the Phillips School was considerably taken aback at the reply of one of her boy pupils when he was being questioned for registration purposes. "What is your father's business?" "He is a crook," was the reply. The teacher asked again, but the reply was the same. "He is a crook." The teacher thought it possible that such might be the case, but that the lad would confess it seemed strange. Further developments showed paterfamilias to be a cook.

His Dilemnity.

From The Roxbury Gazette.

Zilmog—Buzley, I'm in an awful fix on account of a big debt I've got to meet to-morrow. Can you give me a lift?

Buzley—Can I? No! Why don't you sell that diamond on your shirt bosom if you're so anxious to pay your debts?

Zilmog—Why, my dear fellow, how can I? The debt is on the diamond.

Confused the Lawyer.

From Harper's Bazar.

"What was the most confusing case you ever had?" asked the doctor of the lawyer.

"Case o' champagne," returned the lawyer. "I hadn't got half through it before I was all muddled up."

His Money All in Stocks.

From The Washington Star.

"There's money in stocks," said the man who is young and enthusiastic.

"Yes," replied his seasoned friend; "I'm sure there is. I have been putting half my salary there for the last four years, and it's all there yet."

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Swept by Ocean Breezes.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA (50)..3:30, 7:10
RICE'S BURLESQUERS—"1492", 9 P. M.
GREAT BICYCLE TRACK....open all day

SPECIAL TO-DAY.
Rice's Gala Day and Night.
Tendered by the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Co.
GROUNDS BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
KERKER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
2 and 7 P. M., in selections from
Rice's Operas and Burlesques.
Directed by the Composer.
Miss Theresa Vaughn, Mr. Mark Smith, Soloists
SPECIAL PERFORMANCES:
RICE'S BURLESQUERS IN "1492"
at 4 and 9 P. M.
GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY
Tendered by PAIN at 8 P. M.
To-morrow,
Last Day of the Regular Season.
AMERICAN COMPOSERS' DAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Whitney Opera Co. in Ev'g 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS **ROB ROY.**

EMPIRE THEATRE. SECOND WEEK. Evenings at 8. Matinée To-day, 2.
THE CITY OF PLEASURE.
MONDAY, SEPT. 23—MR. JOHN DREW.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d. At 8. SOTHERN.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Note: Curtain Rises at 8 Sharp.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
MR. THOMAS KEENE.
MAT. TO-DAY, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
TO-NIGHT—RICHARD III.
NEXT WEEK—RICE'S 1492.

BIJOU. Beginning Monday, Sept. 16. MAY IRWIN
In THE WIDOW JONES.
Seats now on sale.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST WEEK—Mats. Wed. and Sat.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
Next Week CLARA MORRIS in Répertoire.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
J. M. HILL.....M'g'r | Mat. To-day, 2:15.
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

GARRICK. Pronounced success of E. M. & Joseph Holland in
Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2 **A MAN WITH A PAST.**

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY.
Boston vs. New-York.
Game called at 3:30 P. M.

CANARY & LEDERER'S Immense Burlesque
CASINO MERRY WORLD Last 2 Wks! Mat. To-day.

DALY'S

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW,
and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty,
LE COLLIER DE LA REINE,
(The Queen's Necklace.)
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PALMER'S. FOX

Evenings 8:15. Matinée this Saturday.
Second week of the emphatic success,
FLEUR-DE-LIS.
FOX. Goodwin & Furst's new opera, with the great comic opera company headed by DELLA FOX.

ABBEY'S

THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2
Francis Wilson
and company, presenting Sullivan and Burnand's comic opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15.
22d Week Du Maurier's **Trilby**
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.

TO-DAY—2 P. M.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Res'v'd Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
"Henry Irving ought to witness it before he leaves town."—Evening Sun.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
H. C. Miner.....Prop'r & Manager
Opening Regular Season, Sept. 16.
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN
in A GILDED FOOL.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

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PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs.
Vaudeville Noon to Midnight.
George Lockhart's Comic Elephants, J. W. Kelly, "rolling mill man"; Billie Barlow; 40 others. Sun. Concerts, 2:30 to 11 P. M. Continuous.

HOYT'S THEATRE

24th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD'S HOWLING SUCCESS,
1,084 HOURS—24 HOURS,
and THE LITTLEST GIRL.

Broadway Theatre. Mgr. Mr. T. H. French. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE BIG SUCCESS,
PRINCESS BONNIE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships, Manhattan Field, 155th St. & 8th Ave., 2 P. M. To-day. All Champion Athletes will compete.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
LEWIS MORRISON. FAUST.
NEXT WEEK, HANLON BROS.' FANTASMA.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, for chamberwork and sewing. 441 West 48th St., J. F. O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine laundrywork in a small family. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting, or go out with baby. Mrs. Shea, 239 East 88th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and assist with waiting. 248 West 67th St., Connelly's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269

NELLIE GANTHONY, BRIDE

Her Husband Is John Clark, a Young Lawyer of Toronto.

HE ONCE SERVED A WRIT ON HER

It Was a Mistake and She Made Him Rue It, Then Came Courtship and Marriage in New-York City Hall.

There was a quiet wedding in the somber-walled Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday, the result of which is to remove from the ranks of the so-called "entertainers," one of the most promising stars.

The participants were Miss Ada Ganthony, better known as "Nellie" Ganthony of Surrey, England, and John Clark, a young barrister in Toronto, Canada. The ceremony was performed by Alderman Schilling, and the only witnesses were two friends of the bride, Albert McGlucken and Lucille Sanders McGlucken. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will sail for England on the Teutonic next Wednesday, and intend spending their honeymoon traveling through Norway and other parts of the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark.
Married Yesterday in the Governor's Room in City Hall.

Mr. Clark first met Miss Ganthony about eight months ago in Toronto, where she was playing an engagement with Robert Grau's company. The rest of the story is better told in Mrs. Clark's own words:

"I suppose it was what you might call romantic," she said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times, "the whole story of our engagement. But it's too long to tell. Mr. Clark does not like it known, but I don't care a bit, that we first got acquainted when he served a writ on me in Toronto on account of a suit brought by an actor who claimed to have been engaged by Mr. Grau. As Mr. Grau was absent at the time, they issued the writ against me, because they thought I had something to do with the company. But I tell you I made that young lawyer wince for serving that writ on me.

"When did we become engaged? Oh, shortly after. He came to the theatre to see me; then he came again, and—well, it was sort of love at first sight, I guess."

Speaking of her husband, Mrs. Clark became quite eloquent, and dwelt at length on his forensic and legal achievements.

"He really is a very remarkable man. You may be sure of that," she said, with an imperious little toss of her head, "for I wouldn't marry an every-day man."

"Do you intend to abandon the stage?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," and then, after hesitating a bit, "at least in my present rôles. I have much higher aspirations, however, and I shan't allow them to be balked by marriage."

Mrs. Clark, or "Nellie Ganthony," as the public knows her best, came over from England about a year ago. Being a remarkably pretty girl and a remarkably clever entertainer, she at once made quite a hit, though her appearances in New-York were limited to three matinées at Hoyt's Theatre and a short engagement at the Eden Musée. Her ability as a mimic of well-known personages was considered by many to be superior to that of Cissie Loftus, and her little satirical sketches of society life were clever in the extreme. Her impersonation of Trilby and her singing of "Ben Bolt," in a voice remarkable for its sweetness, drew large crowds to the Eden Musée during her engagement there last April.

Since that time she has appeared in Boston and other cities, her last engagement having ended but a few days ago at a continuous performance theatre in Detroit.

Although she had been engaged to Mr. Clark for several months, the marriage yesterday was a sudden one. Mrs. Clark had already agreed with H. S. Taylor to do sketches the coming season in "That Girl from Vancouver," and had filled out the season with other engagements. Satisfactory arrangements were made, however, with the various managers for the release of "Nellie Ganthony."

The Clark family are well known in Toronto, where Mr. Clark's father, James Clark, is a prominent capitalist. Besides owning large flax mills in St. Mary's, Ontario, he is First Director of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Director of the Dominion Bank, President of the Traders' Bank, and owner of the Petrolia oil fields. He was the lifelong friend of the late Premier, Sir John Macdonald.

John Clark is at the present time practicing law in Toronto, and has already made a name for himself. He is a well-built man, about twenty-eight years old, with prominent features and very nervous temperament, though quite a genial fellow. He came from Toronto about two weeks ago, and has been living in the Hoffman House.

The young couple will go directly to the home of Mrs. Clark's parents in Surrey, England, where the marriage ceremony will be performed again by Church rites. They will make their home in Toronto.

THE FUNERAL OF HARRISON MILLARD

Services in the Church of the Messiah —The Body Taken to Boston.

Funeral services over the body of Harrison Millard, the composer, were held yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Robert Collyer presided. There were present only the immediate relatives and friends of Mr. Millard. The Rev. Mr. Collyer, in paying tribute to the composer, said:

"He was a good father, a kind husband, a patriotic soldier, and a sweet singer, and the sweet strains of his melodies echo down the halls of time, cheering, consoling, and lifting the hearts of all that hear."

After the services the body was taken to Boston, Mass. The burial will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

The German Conservatory of Music.

The New-York German Conservatory of Music, 27 West Forty-second Street, will open its Fall and Winter season Sept. 16. The conservatory remains under the Directorship of L. G. Parma, who will be assisted by an excellent Faculty, among which are such eminent musicians as S. B. Mills, Miguel Castellanos, Jul. E. Meyer, Maximilian Zeryazy, Carlos Hasselbrink, William F. T. Mollenhauer, Dr. S. N. Penfield, L. Ricca, and Garret W. Owens.

The inaugural reception and concert of the season will be given Sept. 27. The weekly pupils' concerts will be continued during the coming term, as in the past, and once a month there will be a dramatic and operatic performance by the students and the tutors in the auditorium of the conservatory. The bookings indicate that the attendance will be the largest in the history of this successful college.

Dinner of the Thirteen Club.

The Thirteen Club sat down to its one-hundred-and thirty-second regular dinner last night, at 6:13 o'clock, in Delisle's restaurant, Liberty and West Streets.

The menu and wine list were printed on a piece of cardboard thirteen inches long, and resembling a miniature coffin. As usual, Capt. William Fowler, the founder of the club, acted as master of ceremonies. Two members were initiated, A. Morae Lesser and J. A. J. Drew. It was resolved to hold the October dinner at Orange, N. J.

AN ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS THIEF

Caught at South Beach, Where a Catboat and $500 Worth of Silverware Are Recovered.

STAPLETON, S. I., Sept. 18.—One of the thieves who have recently been operating at Atlantic Highlands was captured at South Beach this morning. Henry Ocherhausen, the proprietor of a hotel at the upper end of the beach, saw two men wading ashore about 6 o'clock from a large catboat that had been run upon the beach. He had no suspicions of anything wrong, but stopped them to say that the boat was left in a dangerous position. They explained that they were going to make but a short stay ashore.

While talking with the men Mr. Ocherhausen discovered that a large bundle which one of them carried contained silverware, and when he questioned them about it they attempted to get away. He caught hold of one of the fellows and was set upon by both. Thomas Brown, another hotel keeper, came to his aid and seized one of the men, but was promptly knocked down by the man, who then made his escape. Ocherhausen held his man and turned him over to the police, together with the plunder.

The prisoner gave his name as Charles Clark, but would make no statement concerning his possession of the yacht and silverware, nor would he give any address. He was locked up at Police Headquarters at this place, and the yacht, a valuable one, was brought to a place of safety.

Mr. Ocherhausen says the men made a desperate fight to escape, and one made a motion as if to draw a pistol. He shows several scratches as the result of his encounter, and Mr. Brown is nursing a black eye. The silverware recovered is estimated to be worth over $500.

Infofrmation as to the goods and the thief who escaped was sent to New-Jersey, and to-night Daniel Bryant, whose mother owns the Sea View House, at Atlantic Highlands, came here and identified the silverware as the property of his mother.

The catboat, it was learned, was stolen from Atlantic Highlands, where it was kept by its owner, T. W. Fordell of the Pavonia Yacht Club.

Deacon Snyder of the Central Church, Atlantic Highlands, was one of the callers at the Stapleton headquarters. He was much disappointed at not finding the communion service stolen from the church among the stuff recovered. He lost about four hundred dollars' worth of personal property in the raid which the burglars made on his house.

PRESENT FOR RICHARD H. STEARNS

Receives a Gift from His Friends at the Hotel Majestic.

There was a pleasant ceremony in the parlor of the Hotel Majestic last night, when Richard H. Stearns, the present manager of the hotel, was presented with a gift by the guests of the house.

The present was a large solid-silver punch-bowl and ladle made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The bowl, which stands about five inches high, is of unusually handsome workmanship. On one side is engraved, "Richard H. Stearns, Manager, Hotel Majestic, '95," and on the other, "A token of regard and high appreciation of his untiring efforts for the pleasure and comfort of his guests."

J. H. Worman, President of the Outing Company, made a short presentation speech, thanking Mr. Stearns for the kindness he had shown the guests. He cited Mr. Stearns as the chief cause for the success of the house during the last year.

Mr. Stearns made a brief reply, assuring his friends of his sincere regard for them and thanking them for their kindness.

After the presentation an informal reception was held in the parlor, many of the guests taking the opportunity of saying good-by to Mr. Stearns, who is about to leave the hotel.

Those who were instrumental in securing the gift for Mr. Stearns and whose names were engraved on the punchbowl were:

E. B. Hosier, G. J. Schermerhorn, W. P. Tyler, W. F. Pendleton, C. C. Macy, J. Newton Smith, J. P. Miller, J. F. Hicks, E. Moses Taylor, R. B. Highet, F. W. Stone, Frederick Clatworthy, C. F. Simonds, G. F. Casilear, E. Marrener, Dr. B. F. Dexter, W. M. Johnston, H. B. Hollis, F. F. Woodward, N. T. Brundage, H. Willis, J. M. Schloss, W. E. Cooke, K. Stafford, and J. H. Worman.

WILLIAM H. KIPP LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Elected by the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment.

William H. Kipp, the present and for many years the Chief Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Regiment at a meeting of the Board of Officers held at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, last night. He was the only candidate for the position. Lieut. Col. Kipp was, prior to last night, Major of the regiment and is one of its oldest members.

Col. Appleton, in announcing the unanimous vote for Major Kipp, made a few remarks, in which he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Kipp as a man and a soldier. The Lieutenant Colonel responded in a feeling manner and invited Col. Appleton and the Board of Officers to a banquet prepared at the Turn Verein Hall, in East Sixty-seventh Street.

Those who sat down to the banquet with the newly-elected officer were Gen. Guy V. Henry of the United States Army, Gen. Emmons Clark, formerly Colonel of the Seventh Regiment; Gen. Frederick C. McLewee of Gov. Morton's staff, Col. G. J. Greene of Gen. McLewee's staff, Col. G. M. Smith of the new Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major Frederick R. Lee, and all the officers of the Seventh Regiment.

GAS CONSOLIDATION IS DELAYED

The Brooklyn Union Company Has Not Yet Made Proposals.

The new Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which was incorporated recently with the object of purchasing all the gas companies of Brooklyn, does not seem to be progressing very rapidly.

It was expected that the new company would make proposals to the old companies, and, as a result, the old companies held a meeting to receive the proposals. They were disappointed.

Edwin Ludlam, President of the People's Gas Company, yesterday said: "The People's Company met to-day at noon. All I know is that I expected a proposal, and received instead a short note from Mr. Young, the President of the new company, that he was unable to submit a proposal."

It is said that the new company has met obstacles which prevent it doing anything in the way of consolidation at present.

NOTICE

TO

PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

MILK MR. STRAUS SELLS

One Sample Found to be Good, One Bad, One on "the Ragged Edge."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING

Management of the Pure Milk Depots Seems to Have Been Very Loose, President Wilson Says—More Care Promised.

Edwin A. Martin, Chief Chemist of the New-York Board of Health, and head of the division of food and offensive trades of the department, spent his vacation this Summer near Goshen, Orange County, this State, in the centre of the great dairy district. Mr. Martin was for many years a State Milk Inspector, and while rusticating last month he made a tour among the milk farms near Goshen, renewing old acquaintanceships.

While thus whiling away his time, Mr. Martin heard from several sources a story to the effect that some one in that part of the country was sending skimmed milk to Nathan Straus, the eminent philanthropist of this city, to be distributed from Mr. Straus's numerous pure-milk depots in the public parks, and in the crowded tenement districts of the east and west sides.

On his return to his post of duty in the Health Department, Chemist Martin mentioned the stories which he had found to be current through the dairy district.

As the result, Inspectors of the department were sent last Monday to one of Mr. Straus's pure-milk depots—the place at 47 Pike Street—and three samples of the milk found there for sale were taken to be analyzed.

One sample was taken from a bottle of sterilized milk.

Another sample was taken from a half-empty forty-quart can of fresh milk from which milk was being actively sold by the woman in charge of the depot.

The third sample was taken from a full forty-quart can of fresh milk which had apparently not been opened.

These three samples were taken by the Inspector to the division of foods and offensive trades of the Health Department, and were there analyzed by Chemist Martin.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kincaid, the man who has been employed by Mr. Straus to exercise general supervision over the pure-milk depots, was apprised of what was being done, as was also P. E. Sanford of 138 West Thirty-first Street, the wholesale milk dealer who has been supplying most of the milk for Mr. Straus's charities. Mr. Kincaid's sub-superintendent also heard of the thing and called at the Health Department. He said to President Charles G. Wilson:

"I hear you are going to take samples of our milk. If so, please take the samples to-morrow morning."

The samples, unknown to this man, had been taken four days previously.

The results of the analysis of the milk from the pure-milk depot, 47 Pike Street, as confirmed last night by President Wilson and Chief Chemist Martin, were as follows:

The sample from the bottle of sterilized milk seemed to be of good quality, although there was some doubt in the minds of the chemists as to whether any test of thoroughly sterilized milk could be entirely conclusive as to the quality of the milk before sterilization.

The sample from the half-full can of fresh milk was very heavily adulterated. The test showed the milk in this can had been robbed of 6 per cent. of its cream, and had been diluted with 11 per cent. of water.

The sample from the full can—the can which had apparently been unopened when sampled—was found to be poor milk, but not as poor as the sample from the half-empty can. The milk from the full can proved to be slightly below the State standard for solids. That is, it was deficient in cream and solids, but the deterioration was hardly sufficient to warrant a criminal complaint. In the language of President Wilson, this sample was "on the ragged edge."

As soon as the results of the tests were made known to President Wilson inspectors were sent to procure samples from every one of the dozen or more of Mr. Straus's pure milk depots in the city. Some of the depots were found to be closed for the season, but six or seven places were still open, and from them samples of the milk, both fresh and sterilized, were procured. The analyses of these samples have not been completed.

The Health Department is making a full investigation, and no warrant has yet been applied for, for Superintendent Kincaid, in his interview with President Wilson and Chief Chemist Martin on Thursday, was asked if the milk used at the Straus depots was tested to determine its quality before being sterilized or modified, or sold fresh from the can. Mr. Kincaid replied in the negative. Mr. Sanford's explanation was that he had run short of milk, and had procured ten cans daily from a dairy on the line of the Erie Railway, in New-Jersey. The bad sample came out of one of these cans.

Nathan Straus is out of the city.

President Wilson of the Health Department, when seen last night at his home in the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street, said: "No one supposes, of course, that Mr. Nathan Straus had any knowledge of the adulterated character of the milk sold at his depots. He is a rich and benevolent citizen, who is above reproach. I cannot for a moment think he would do such a thing. We are carefully sifting the matter, in order to determine who is guilty. We want to find out whether the milk was adulterated in the dairy or in transit, or after it reached the depot, 47 Pike Street. We are going to take samples from all the wagons that deliver the milk to the Straus depots. We have taken samples from the other depots, and the preliminary tests seem to show the milk to be of good quality. The analyses are not completed. Of the three samples we got at 47 Pike Street one was good, one was bad, and one was on the ragged edge. Mr. Kincaid assured us yesterday he would at once stop delivery of milk from the dairy which had furnished the bad can. Mr. Sanford says he cannot understand it.

"On the face of it, the management of Mr. Straus's milk depots seems to have been very loose. They were the last places where I should have looked for bad milk. There was no excuse for selling bad milk at any of these depots. The milk could have been tested easily and quickly. There is a laboratory attached to the system of depots, I understand."

Chief Chemist Martin said: "When the Straus milk depots were first opened, several years ago, Mr. Kincaid came to me, and I fully instructed him how to guard against bad milk, how to keep the milk pure, and the like. I acquainted him with all the tricks in the milk trade. According to Mr. Kincaid's statement yesterday, there are no means for testing the milk sold at the depots."

The season of the Straus pure-milk depots is now about over. Nearly a score of the depots have been scattered through the city, and they have done an enormous business in the hot weather, supplying the sick babies and the poor people with fresh, sterilized, and modified milk. The milk has been sold at a penny a glass.

The Health Board has experienced great trouble in keeping the milk supply of New-York pure, owing to the large profits which attend its adulteration. These profits are comparatively so large as to offer a great temptation to those who are affected with cupidity. The general public little realize the money to be made by weakening milk. There are two favorite schemes—one is to skim the cream from the milk, the other is to add water or skimmed milk. Sometimes both schemes are worked on the same can, which is both watered and robbed of its cream.

Water costs nothing; skimmed milk costs a cent a gallon. Take, for instance, a wholesale milk dealer who has a dozen or more branches or depots, and who sells 500 cans of milk a day, each can containing forty quarts. By adding five quarts of water to each can, or about 10 per cent., he makes a clear profit by this simple process alone of $125 a day. If he skims a pint of cream also from each can, he makes an extra profit of $100 a day. This is sufficient to pay for the branch depots, including clerks, managers, and all other expenses of administration.

Indicted for Selling Adulterated Milk.

Robert Ullman of 440 East Twelfth Street, a driver for J. M. Knapp & Co., of the Sugar Loaf Dairy, was held in $500 bail yesterday, by Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, on the charge of selling adulterated milk. Ullman was arrested two months ago on the same complaint made by the Board of Health. He was discharged in the Harlem Police Court. The Board of Health caused the case to be laid before the Grand Jury, and Ullman was indicted.

FUNERAL OF A GYPSY PRINCESS

Little Patience Penfold at Rest in Old West Farms Churchyard.

Patience Penfold, the little gypsy Princess who died suddenly in her mother's arms Wednesday afternoon, was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery at West Farms yesterday. The funeral services were held at the camp at 1 o'clock, in the presence of the whole tribe. The simple ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read over the body by the Rev. Benjamin H. Burch, rector of St. Stephen's Church, King's Bridge.

It was an unusual sight, the white vestments of the clergyman in the midst of the quaint gypsy camp. The body lay in a tiny white casket, in the little tent where it had been since death. On the coffin were two wreaths and a large cluster of daisies and goldenrod gathered from the fields near by. A group of curious spectators stood near, and when the prayers were said all knelt, and many joined in the responses.

The rites of the gypsies had been commenced Thursday night, but were suspended yesterday until after the Episcopal service. At the conclusion of the ceremony the band, one by one, filed past the coffin and looked at the face of the little Princess for the last time. The mother and father gave way to violent grief, and at times cried aloud in the gypsy tongue. Finally the undertaker closed the coffin lid. The parents were led gently away, and the coffin was placed in a coach and driven to the cemetery.

The band did not go, only the parents, the grandmother, Elizabeth Smith, and her two nieces, one of whom wore a heavy silver necklace, the insignia of her rank, as the wife of the head of the Tribe of Willis. The grave was dug in the shadow of the old vault of the Bathgate family, in the centre of the ancient little churchyard.

The gypsy camp last night was the scene of a strange ceremonial, which closed the period of mourning. The fires were kept burning, and the tribe, led by the Queen, sang their wild chants to the dead Princess, and when that was done, the parents broke their long fast.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Rosena Braddock, seventy-three years old, of 644 East Thirteenth Street, was found dead in a hallway at 201 Seventh Street yesterday. She was an invalid, and death was due to natural causes.

—Actor Richard Mansfield was reported as being much improved yesterday. At his home, 104 West Eightieth Street, it was said that Mr. Mansfield had gained much in strength.

—Timothy Ryan, a Brunswick Hotel coachman, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of reckless driving. He was fined $3, which he paid.

Brooklyn.

—The application of the National Bank of Nyack for a mandamus to compel the Supervisors of Rockland County to modify a resolution passed for the issuing of a ten-thousand-dollar bond for road improvements and to give the bond to the bank, was denied yesterday by Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court. The bank bid for the bond and secured it, and then they regretted the bid. It was then sold to the People's Bank of Haverstraw.

—Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order substituting Dr. H. C. Crocker and Anna Oliver Taudrin as defendants in the place of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, in the suit of Maud B. Taudrin of Queens County, who wants to recover $1,250, alleged to be due on a three-thousand-dollar insurance policy on the life of her husband, John C. Taudrin.

—On the east side park lands, Flatbush Avenue, near the reservoir, this afternoon at 4 o'clock the ceremony of breaking ground for the new Museum of Arts and Sciences will take place. Park Commissioner Squier will preside, and there will be addresses by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Jackson Wallace, and ex-Mayor Boody.

—Harry E. Holcomb, twenty-three years old, of Bay Ridge, was held yesterday for the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh on a charge of bigamy. He has been a conductor, and is said to have been married three times. He was arrested on the complaint of Mamie L. Gallagher of 508 Smith Street.

—The Rev. Dr. C. Ellwood Nash, pastor of the Universalist Church of Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, has resigned. He has received and accepted an offer to become the President of Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill.

—Herman Elding, thirty-five years old, fell from the roof of the tenement house 95 Debevoise Street yesterday morning, and was killed. He had been sleeping on the roof during the hot weather.

—Fire Commissioner Wurster has asked the Civil Service Commissioners for a list of thirteen names from the eligible list for firemen.

—A public concert will be given in Prospect Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The Whitestone Good Government Club has elected the following officers: President—Joseph H. Titus; Vice President—H. B. Niles; Secretary—C. L. Yorston; Treasurer—Frank Wiley; Directors—L. Frome, J. W. L. Van Siclen, A. M. Simpson, Thomas Cleary, William Taft, Robert Bicket, and the Rev. James J. Moffit.

—James Sarvis, Jr., a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad and a son of Chief Detective Sarvis of the road, was injured while coupling cars yesterday. He was removed to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

—William D. Roberts of De Witt, Texas, was taken with a fit in Borden Avenue, Long Island City, last night, and was sent to St. John's Hospital.

Yonkers.

—First Lieut. William H. McVicar of the Fourth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., has been detailed for duty with the Ninth Separate Company of Whitehall during its tour of field service with the Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes, Eighteenth of Glens Falls, and Twenty-second of Saratoga during next week.

—The members of the Society of the Holy Name, Archdiocesan Union, will make their second visit to the new St. Joseph's Seminary, on Valentine's Hill, Sunday afternoon. Archbishop Corrigan and prominent clergymen will be at the building to receive the visitors.

—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Ralph Earl Prime, Jr., and Miss Jessie Heermance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Heermance. It will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, this city, Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 24, at 5 o'clock.

—Louis H. Pagan, Jr., and Frederick Gram have arrived in this city, having ridden from Buffalo on their bicycles, covering 478 miles. They visited the great lakes, Catskill Mountains, and other places.

—The Young Women's Christian Association will have an outing at Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon. Those participating will take the 3 o'clock train from Getty Square.

—The young men of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, upon invitation of the pastor, Dr. Hobart, had a social gathering at the Henry Trevor parsonage last evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Stewart of New-York were guests at Rose cottage, the home of John W. Oliver, editor of The Statesman, Thursday.

—Peter Trombley, Assistant Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is visiting his uncle, Frank Trombley, in this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Jenkins of Washington, D. C., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Crisfield of Riverdale Avenue.

—There are now 660 pupils attending St. Joseph's Parochial School, which opened last week.

—The Firemen's Parade Fund now amounts to $450.50. Fifteen hundred dollars is wanted.

Westchester County.

—There was an exhibition of the Myers ballotting machine in Sing Sing Thursday evening, when the village and town officers examined its workings. They were favorably impressed, and it will probably be adopted for future elections.

—The Republican County Convention has been called for Tuesday, Oct. 8, at Lafayette Hall, White Plains.

—The Tower Ridge Yacht Club, at Hastings-on-Hudson, will have a regatta to-day on the Hudson.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WEAR AND TEAR

WILL SOON SHOW WHAT FURNITURE IS MADE OF AND HOW IT IS PUT TOGETHER. OUR FURNITURE IS NOT ONLY MADE TO PLEASE THE EYE, BUT ALSO TO STAND "WEAR AND TEAR."

EVEN OUR LIGHT AND APPARENTLY DELICATE PIECES FOR PARLOR AND SALON ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH A VIEW TO DURABILITY AS WELL AS BEAUTY. IN ADDITION YOU GET THE STYLE, THE EXCLUSIVE DESIGN, AND THE MODERATE PRICE WHEN YOU

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Stores closed at six o'clock.

Study your style and wear what's becoming.

Hard to do at the fashionable hatter's who has but one Derby block and makes you pay $5.

Suppose you go to a place where they've all the blocks worth having—where they sell 'em at $3.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

LION'S SHARE FOR PLATT

His Forces Claim Ninety-nine of the State Delegates.

STUBBORN FIGHT OF JOB E. HEDGES

Followers of the Mayor's Secretary Meet Again and Select Men for the State Convention—Mr. Brookfield Not to Serve.

The result of the Assembly District Republican Conventions on Thursday night was variously accepted by Republicans yesterday. All conceded that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was the controller of a very large proportion of the delegates to the State Convention. The Platt people themselves were claiming that they would have about 99 of the 135 delegates elected. That they would have from 90 to 100 was generally accepted.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, who was elected as a delegate from the First Assembly District, said that he would not sit as a delegate in the convention; that he had asked Mr. Healey, the anti-Platt leader of the district, not to put his name upon the list, and that, although he had been elected, he had no idea of going to the convention as a delegate. Mr. Brookfield declined to go into a discussion on the result of the conventions. Ex-Senator Platt was jubilant, but not talkative.

The famous battle in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where Mayor Strong's secretary, Job E. Hedges, led the anti-Platt forces, will be fought out in all probability before the Committee on Contested Seats. As exclusively told in The New-York Times yesterday, after the convention had been adjourned by the police early in the evening, the Platt forces reconvened and elected their delegates to the State Convention. This ticket is headed by James W. Auten and Thurlow Weed Barnes.

The anti-Platt forces met last night in the same place—the Chimney Corner, Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue—and elected their delegates to the State Convention. This delegation is made up of Charles A. Peabody, John C. O'Conor, John E. Milholland, Henry Binell, and Thomas H. Irwin. John C. O'Conor presided at this meeting. There was no opposition, because the Platt forces staid away.

There are 108 members of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Convention. The Committee on Contested Seats had thrown out two Platt men and three anti-Platt men. It is argued that this reduced the number of delegates to 103, and it was further claimed that 52 of these delegates were present last night. Caleb Sims, a Platt man, was one of this number, and he refused to vote, on the ground that the convention was illegal.

For Henry Birrell 51 votes were cast, but for all the other delegates to the State Convention only 49 votes were cast, and this number the Platt men claim is the full strength of the anti-Platt forces. As a result, there will be a contest in Saratoga. In view of the heavy odds against him, Secretary Hedges certainly put up a wonderful contest.

Ex-Senator Platt and some of his followers will go to Saratoga this afternoon. Mr. Platt's headquarters during the convention will be at the United States Hotel.

THE TAMMANY CALL APPROVED.

Meeting of the General Committee Last Night Well Attended.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall met last night and approved the call for the primaries and conventions as already published in The New-York Times. Augustus W. Peters was in the chair, and the call was read by Secretary John B. McGoldrick. There was a large attendance of the members. John J. Delany, leader of the opposition to former Excise Commissioner Dalton in the new Eleventh Assembly District, wanted to know if the committee to which the contest had been referred was ready to report. Mr. Delany's followers cheered loudly at this.

W. P. Mitchell, on behalf of the committee, reported that its members had been so busy preparing for the primaries that they had not had time to complete their report. He asked that the reception of the report be deferred until the General Committee's next meeting.

Mr. Delany said the best interests of Tammany demanded an early report. There was more cheering at this on the part of Mr. Delany's adherents, but the matter went over.

It was the general impression among the leaders of Tammany last night that Richard Croker had sailed for New-York on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia from Southampton yesterday.

MENN'S LICENSE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED

Three Seventh Avenue Churches Object to a New Saloon.

The Excise Board concluded the hearing yesterday of a protest against issuing a license to James Menn for the removal of his saloon from One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue. Decision was reserved.

The protestants are F. W. Evarts, a lawyer at 62 Wall Street, who lives at 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-third, and members of the congregation of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, the Church of the Redeemer, and the New-York Presbyterian Church, all of which are in the locality. Mr. Evarts conducted the case, and also appeared as a witness. He said that one night last April he heard a quarrel in Menn's present saloon, and subsequently saw a fight in front of the saloon.

Mr. Menn took the stand and said that he had been at his saloon every night, and that the witness who testified that there was a fight there committed perjury.

H. C. Bailey and T. W. Shotwell, real estate men, and policemen testified that Menn kept a respectable place. Others said that residents of the locality desired the establishment of a first-class saloon at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue as a matter of convenience.

Menn said that his wife was a member of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, some of the members of which are among those who have protested the issue of the license.

Oscar Hacker Didn't Steal the Linen.

Oscar Hacker, arrested Thursday afternoon on suspicion of having stolen forty-one yards of linen damask, that he was trying to pawn at 91 Park Row, came up for examination in Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Hacker proved that the linen was given him by a chum, who had an interest in his father's linen store, and who had a right to take goods.

This being shown to the satisfaction of Magistrate Flammer, the defendant was discharged.

By Trifling with a Cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Throat-ills and Lung affections.—Adv.

The New-York Times

TO-MORROW will consist of 28 PAGES

Of course they will contain all the news of the world set forth in the usual admirable style of The Times. But the special feature of The Sunday Times this week will be an illustrated article about the Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church in America, which will meet in Washington during the first week in October. During the same week the new McMahon Hall of Philosophy at the Roman Catholic University in that city will be dedicated. The ceremonies attending these two events will bring together there the greatest gathering of Catholic clergy and laity interested in sectarian educational work that has ever assembled in this country. The gathering will include the majority of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States and Canada, Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, and many others. The article will contain a history of the inception and growth of the University, and a sketch of the work that is being done there.

Here are a few of the other articles which will be found in to-morrow's Times:

Gen. Schofield to Retire

He will be succeeded as chief of the army by Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Years of distinguished service. He was graduated from West Point in 1853. Served with Gen. Sherman. Secretary of War.

The Order Brith Abraham

Its trials and triumphs and its aims will he told in The Sunday Times. This secret order, which has existed since 1859, has dispensed its benefits to thousands of widows and orphans, and during that period has withstood many crises. Who the men are who administer its affairs.

Famous Western Forts

Built on Wisconsin territory after the war of 1812. Protection against the Indians. Howard, Crawford, and Winnebago were their names. Soldiers of reputation who commanded them.

Revolutions in Cuba

A record of uprisings running back to the year 1818. Part played by the United States. Two expeditions in the early part of the century prevented by this Government. Many abortive plans.

Spain's Finances Are Low

Not favorable to expensive subjugation of Cuba. Securities are far below par. A persistent deficit in times of peace, an inflated paper currency, and reduced revenues embarrass the Government.

Boston Public Library

Some of the new and beautiful decorations in place. By Sargent, Abbey, and Joseph L. Smith. The religions of the world, the quest of the Holy Grail, and a general scheme of Venetian color.

Political Pictures of a Machine-Ruled Town

From "the boss," practical but not poetical, the henchmen, adroit and able to cajole and bully, to the rank and file, mercenaries pure and simple, these portrayals are accurate and interesting and cleverly analytical of the characters of each class.

An Old Border Tragedy

Jim Talbot to be tried for murder done fourteen years ago. Tracked by his victim's brother. He was found in California, where he was favorably known as a detective. His career as a "killer."

Open One Month Longer

The vacation playground will close early in October. Its valuable and kindly office. The practical philanthropy founded by Mrs. Lowell. How the little children of the poor enjoy it.

The Theatrical Season

In the dramatic department, which is always thorough, fair, and up to date in news matters, the playgoer will find a careful critical review of last week's events, together with all the freshest gossip of the theatrical world.

Superstitions of Actors

Deep-rooted, silly fancies which they have, but cannot explain. Absurd whimseys of men of brains. The cross-eyed man and the hunchback. Idiosyncrasies of prominent members of the profession.

Parksley's a Paradise

No matter how it is there, it's a little worse elsewhere. Summer days down in Virginia. Peaceful life of the settlers who flocked around the standard of an interesting woman from Boston.

Reviews of Books

Leading the full page of book notices will be an extended review of a timely life of Stambuloff, the Bulgarian statesman whose assassination so recently horrified all civilized people. Another interesting work to receive attention is a book of travel in the lands over which Zenobia ruled, and then will follow notices of a good list of novels, with Weyman, Doyle, and Balzac among the authors of them.

Don't forget that To-morrow's Times will be the most readable paper published in New-York.

28 Pages for 5 Cts.

Saturday
September 14-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GORMAN STRIVING TO WIN

His Forces Reorganized and the Machine Put in Operation.

REPUBLICANS FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Platform Intended to Attract Independent Democrats — Disaffection Among Gorman's Henchmen.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The campaign in Maryland has already gotten beyond the first stages, and the forces are being lined up for the real fight on the stump and at the polls. When Senator Gorman arrived on the scene a few days ago he found his organization considerably demoralized, and many of the leaders discouraged. But he pulled off his coat and went to work, and the result is that practical, systematic politics soon began to appear and the machine is running day and night with something approaching its old-time confidence.

At the same time, many of the Democrats most active in the support of the ticket readily admit that if the election were held within a week Mr. Lowndes, the Republican candidate, would sweep the State; but seven weeks remain before the close of the campaign, and in those seven weeks Senator Gorman and his men expect to have Maryland once more in their hands.

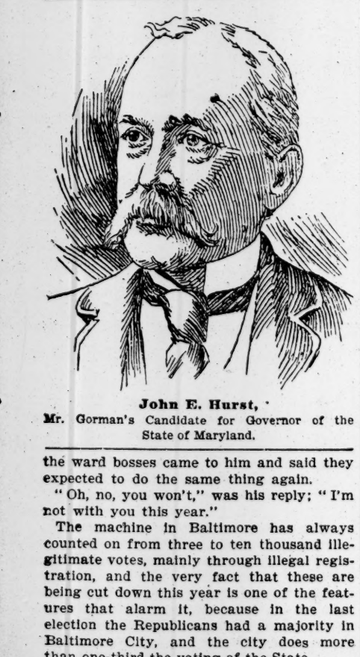
Lloyd Lowndes,
Republican Candidate for Governor of the State of Maryland.

The situation can be best given by a plain statement of the facts. The sentiment is unquestionably bitter against Senator Gorman and the bold way in which he nominated Mr. Hurst, putting at the head of the ticket the Chairman of the committee that killed reassessment when reassessment was the principal State issue. But Mr. Hurst is a man of unimpeachable integrity, with as fine a business record as can be found in the South, and with much of that hard common sense which characterizes Col. Strong, Mayor of New-York.

What has counted against him has been his action in agreeing to a star chamber nomination and in accepting the leadership when Gorman forced him upon a convention which had been assembled to vote upon other men. So strong was the sentiment that both of the Democratic newspapers of Baltimore refused to support the ticket, declaring that Mr. Hurst was not a factor in the fight, but that the whole issue was Gormanism.

Following these have been many of the leading Democrats of Maryland, including, unfortunately for Mr. Gorman in this crisis, his ablest campaign speakers. At the head of them is ex-Gov. Whyte, who is admitted by all to have the largest personal following of any man in Maryland.

The dissatisfaction spread through the various grades of Democrats from the highest to the lowest, and it can be illustrated by this instance: An easy-going patriot who has always supported the ticket has permitted two men to be registered from his house at every election. A few days ago one of



John E. Hurst,
Mr. Gorman's Candidate for Governor of the State of Maryland.

the ward bosses came to him and said they expected to do the same thing again.

"Oh, no, you won't," was his reply; "I'm not with you this year."

The machine in Baltimore has always counted on from three to ten thousand illegitimate votes, mainly through illegal registration, and the very fact that these are being cut down this year is one of the features that alarm it, because in the last election the Republicans had a majority in Baltimore City, and the city does more than one-third the voting of the State.

The opposition to Senator Gorman, in addition to the objection on the score of bossism, is also based upon his action on the silver and tariff issues, and the independents have added their determination to defeat Rasin, the man who controls the city.

Rasin was originally a Know-Nothing, and on moderate salaries he has become a very rich man. He has controlled and sold both State and municipal legislation, it is said, but on the whole his charges have been so moderate in comparison with those in other cities that his patrons have done much to keep him in power. In some respects he is a greater politician than Senator Gorman, but the two have worked together, Gorman in the counties and Rasin in the cities, and they are together in this fight for mutual salvation.

The Democrats have begun their fight by perfecting their organization. Senator Gorman will control and will make speeches all through the State. Under him for the routine work will be Hattersley W. Talbott, Chairman of the State Committee. Col. John Walter Smith, who was defeated for the Governorship, and who will be the next United States Senator if the Democrats win, will have charge of the State campaign. Col. Smith is second only to Senator Gorman as a shrewd, tireless, and exhaustless politician, but even in his own County—Worcester—the Independent Democrats have nominated a ticket against him.

In Baltimore City, Rasin will control the fight, and his chief lieutenant will be Congressman Harry Welles Rusk, the Chairman of the regular committee. John Mahon and John Quinn will actively assist him.

The city and the counties will be reduced to the most minute organization, and the expenditures of money will be the most elaborate the party has ever known.

Already the work has progressed toward an unusual registration; to the bringing back of many who were wandering from the fold, and to the encouragement of all the workers throughout the State. All the prominent Democratic orators who can be induced to come will be brought into the campaign. Most of the speakers will have to be from other States, because the best campaign speakers of the party in Maryland have declined to support the ticket.

With the Republicans the situation is one of great confidence and enthusiasm. The number of independent Democrats who have come over to the ticket is much larger than was expected. Mr. Lowndes has been moving rapidly, and has made an excellent impression, although in a brief speech in Washington he made a mistake when he declared that if the Republicans carried the State this year they would hold it in 1896. The whole position of the Republican Party has been that this is a local fight on local issues for local self-government, reassessment, civil service reform, better election laws, and good citizenship. All references of a National character were purposely left out of the platform in order to please the independent Democrats, and in his letter of acceptance, Mr. Lowndes emphasized the point that it was a local contest in which National issues were not involved.

But on the top of it he made the slip in Washington, and the Democrats are going to use it for all it is worth. It was the main point that they needed in their fight, and Mr. Lowndes gave it to them at the very start. The Republicans, however, are confident that they will soon overcome this mistake, and that there is nothing in the situation to show any turn of the tide which has been setting so strongly their way.

At the head of the Rpublican committee is George L. Wellington, who gained such a brilliant victory in the Sixth District last Fall. He is a young man of great energy, of considerable experience, and with a cool head, and he is assisted by the leading Republicans of the State. He will direct the campaign solely on local issues, and the fight will be waged for all it is worth. Mr. Lowndes is several times a millionaire, and there will be no lack of money in the contest.

The two candidates are leading citizens, personal friends, millionaires, and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, although Mr. Hurst comes from Methodist Episcopal stock, and his first cousin is Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John E. Hurst was born Oct. 21, 1823, on the Great Choptank River, three miles from Cambridge, Dorchester County, this State. His people were old residents of that section. His father was a farmer and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After the death of his father in 1847, his mother removed to Cambridge and he became a student in the Cambridge Academy. Two years later he became a clerk in a dry goods firm of Baltimore. He changed to a wholesale jobbing house, where he remained for seven years and then entered the establishment of Hurst & Berry, of which his uncle was the senior member. In 1857 he bought out the firm which has since become Hurst, Purnell & Co., one of the largest importing and jobbing houses in the country and probably the largest in the South. Having accumulated a fortune in his business, Mr. Hurst became a leading factor in the business community. He is a member of various boards and Director in several banks and ex-President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. He has taken an active part in public affairs, but has never held office. He is a member of leading social organizations. One of his daughters recently married a Lieutenant of the Italian Navy. Mr. Hurst has one of the handsomest residences in Maryland. He has traveled over this country and through Europe. He says he stands with President Cleveland on the National issues of the day, and he was one of the men who went to Washington and urged the prompt passage of the Sherman Repeal bill when Senator Gorman was trying to compromise the silver fight. Mr. Hurst's fortune is estimated at about $1,500,000.

Lloyd Lowndes of Cumberland comes of a Maryland family, although he was born in Clarksburg, Va., Feb. 21, 1845. When sixteen years old, he entered Washington College of Washington, Penn., where he spent two years. He then went to Allegheny College, in Meadville, Penn., where he was graduated with honor in 1865. He entered the office of Richard L. Ashurst of Philadelphia, and took a course in the University of Pennsylvania. He went to Cumberland, the principal city of Western Maryland and the centre of its coal territory, and began to practice law. He succeeded, was elected President of the Alleghany Bar Association, and became a prominent factor in local affairs. In 1872 the Republicans nominated him for Congress, and he reversed the majority of 5,500. When he entered the Forty-third Congress, he was only twenty-eight years old, and was the youngest member of the House. In 1874 he was renominated, but was defeated by fifty votes. After that he refused political honors, although they were offered to him many times; but he was a delegate at large to the Republican Conventions, and was one of the World's Fair Commissioners.

His career has been mainly devoted to the development of the coal, industrial, and financial interests of the western part of the State, and he is either President or Director of about twenty corporations, in all of which he has large holdings. The Second National Bank of Cumberland, of which he is President, stands highest on the list of honor of all the banks in Maryland. A fortune was left to him by his father, and he has increased this several times over, until he is now worth four or five millions of dollars. He is a man of culture, and is a member of important clubs in the Eastern cities. He has been Vestryman of Emanuel Episcopal Church of Cumberland for over twenty years, and has been one of the prominent lay delegates in the conventions of that Church. He has a large family, and two of his sons are in the senior class of Yale College. He has always been very liberal in the expenditure of money, and he is popular all through the State. It is this popularity and the confidence which the people generally feel in him that constitutes the main strength of the Republican ticket.

Both Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Hurst are indifferent speakers, although each has the ability to express himself well with the pen. This month they are making the rounds of the county fairs, and are attracting enormous crowds of people.

GOOD FEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The President of the Democratic Clubs Addresses the Republican League.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 13.—The convention of the State League of Republican Clubs today expressed unbounded and unflinching loyalty to Senator Quay. This loyalty was expressed in all the speeches. Nobody seemed to think of Gov. Hastings until just before the hour for adjournment, when a resolution indorsing the State administration was declared adopted, though there had been many votes against it. Other resolutions declared for a protective tariff, honest money, reciprocity, and fair elections.

Among those on the platform was Chauncey F. Black, ex-Attorney General and President of the Democratic associations of the State. He was called upon for a speech. He paid a high tribute to the Republican clubs for their efficient organization, and predicted that coming campaigns would be contests of clubs, supplemented by newspapers. He strongly urged the organization of political clubs in both parties, to the end that such organizations would culminate in producing true Americans. He paid a high tribute to Benjamin Harrison as a true American, and to Grover Cleveland as a truer American, and retired amid tremendous applause.

Erie was selected as the place for holding the next convention of Republican clubs.

A resolution drawn up at a caucus of the colored clubs of the league was presented for incorporation in the platform and elicited a sharp debate. The resolution demanded that a colored man be appointed as a delegate to the National League Convention. On motion, it was accepted by the convention and ordered to be incorporated in the official report of the proceedings.

Enlargement of Altman & Co.'s Store.

The firm of B. Altman & Co. has planned to erect an addition to its dry goods store, at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, which will about double the capacity of the present building.

The new structure will extend along Nineteenth Street, and plans for it will be completed in a few days.

The addition will be thoroughly fire-proof and will be fitted with all the modern conveniences necessary to large retail dry goods stores. The addition, it is expected, will be ready for use in less than a year.

Over $2,500 in Police Fines.

Treasurer Andrews reported to the Police Board yesterday that $13,435.90, from sick time, absence, and fines, had been paid into the Pension Fund during August, and also $8,481.77, 2 per cent. deduction from salaries. The fines for August amounted to $2,506, the largest ever known in the history of the department.

PLATFORM AND NOMINEES

Democrats Discussing the Probable Outcome of the Convention.

INTEREST IN THE EXCISE QUESTION

As Regards Contesting Delegations, Sentiment Is in Favor of Proportionate Representation of All.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Democrats who have recently been in this city are showing the keenest interest in everything that relates to the action of the Democratic State Convention which will be held in Syracuse, Sept. 24. From all parts of the State Democrats who come here from time to time say that there is a feeling which will probably send large delegations to the convention city in addition to those who are to take part in its deliberations. Particularly is this true of the cities along the line of the Central Railroad, by which the convention city is easily accessible.

One of the reasons why the State Committee thought it would be wise to hold the convention in some city outside of Saratoga was a feeling that it would be a good thing to start the campaign with a shout. It is hard work, according to the experience of past years, to arouse much enthusiasm in Saratoga. It is hard for people living in many portions of the State to reach Saratoga without spending a night, either on a train or at some junction point, and this prevents many who otherwise would go from being present.

But the reports alluded to indicate that there is going to be a big turnout in Syracuse. It is not yet determined just what will be the machinery of the convention—that is to say, who will be permanent and temporary Chairmen, who Secretary, &c., although there has been some talk on this matter. It is not unlikely that Gov. Flower will be asked to act either as temporary or permanent Chairman.

Should Senator Hill attend the convention—and it is not certain whether he will or not—he would doubtless have prominence in its deliberations. It will be remembered that last year he was elected a delegate from Albany just a few days before the convention.

The interest in the issues which will be laid down in the platform is greater, apparently, than in the selection of candidates. Of course, the excise question is prominent in all the discussions, and the position which the party will take upon it. Senator Hill's speech at Elmira last Saturday has been spoken of by many Democrats as "the opening gun," but it is not certain by any means that the Democrats who will be at that convention will accept the doctrine laid down by him as the doctrine of the party platform.

It is not known that the Senator would himself favor putting that doctrine into the platform. It is certain there is a feeling among Democrats who live in some parts of the State who are familiar with the temper of the people in the country—that is, in the rural districts—that this doctrine laid down by Senator Hill would not be indorsed. There is a considerable element in the Democratic Party which would resist an attempt to do so. There are towns in the eastern portion of the State, certainly, and perhaps in the western, which are habitually in Democratic control by substantial Democratic majorities, and which vote against any license at all for the sale of liquors within their borders.

Looking at the matter from a purely political standpoint, which is the one oftenest adopted in the corridor discussions, there is a great difference of sentiment among Democrats who are in equally good standing in the party, and because of this difference, because the excise problem in New-York City is altogether a different one from what it is in the smaller cities and the towns, and because the Democrats in the one locality may not fully appreciate the conditions in the other, speaking from a political standpoint, all Democrats agree that the question is going to be a delicate one when it comes before the convention.

The excise question, however, is not the only matter which is under discussion outside of candidates. There is serious discussions as to the position the party shall take in certain National questions. Among the majority of Democrats the belief is strong that the free coinage of silver or the coinage of it at the ratio of 16 to 1 will not be troublesome next year. A dozen men from various parts of the State, who are men of affairs and Democrats of long years' service in the party, have told the correspondent of The New-York Times within a short time that the silver craze is dying out. Better business conditions are killing it and, instead of the great financial question next year being the coinage of silver, it will be one relating to paper money. The greenbacks, their retirement or otherwise, according to the judgment of these men, is likely to be more to the foreground as an issue next year than any proposal to coin silver at any ratio whatever.

Some Democrats who will be at the Syracuse Convention, in all probability, and who will have something to say in the way of advice in the make-up of the platform, will favor a declaration in the platform on this phase of the currency question.

The Republican Legislature and its unsavory record, its scandals which culminated in the indictment of one of its members at the last session, the allegations of bribery that were floating everywhere and found their way into newspapers, the unprecedented extravagance of the Legislature, and possibly most of all the outrageously high tax rate of 3.24, are topics that are uppermost in the conversations, and they will doubtless receive ample attention at the Syracuse Convention. From every corner of the State—and representative Democrats from no less than twenty-three Senatorial districts have been interviewed on the subject by a correspondent of The Times—there is the complaint, the outcry against this heavy drain on the pocketbooks of the people. No one feels it any more than the men on the farm, and the man on the farm knows it no better than his neighbor in the village. To him this is one that immediately touches every voter, and the people will not stop talking about it.

When it comes to candidates from which the convention may make its selection, there is ample material. There are to be nominated candidates for Secretary of State, for Controller, for Treasurer, for Attorney General, for Engineer and Surveyor, and for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. That there is more than one aspirant, or that there is more than one man who, if he is not an aspirant, is, at least, being backed by influential men for each of these positions, is regarded as a healthy sign. There will be no necessity when the convention meets for drumming up candidates, as was done at the Republican convention two years ago, when Mr. Platt prepared his list of accidents, who are now the State officials.

For the position of Secretary of State Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn and Charles E. Cary of Olean have been most prominently talked of. The talk in Albany rather favors Gen. King, although in the western part of the State Mr. Cary has strong support.

Within a few days a new name has been talked of as a possible candidate for Secretary of State. It is that of Judge Daniel W. Guernsey of Poughkeepsie, County Judge of Duchess County. He has been twice elected to his present position, and is rated a strong man.

For Treasurer, the two men who have been most seriously talked of are D. M. Dow of Schoharie, the County Treasurer and cashier of a bank, and J. B. Judson of Fulton County, who is the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

There has been a great deal of talk over the Attorney Generalship, and three names have been given more or less prominence. These are Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who was formerly member of the Democratic State Committee; Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, and ex-Senator Norton Chase of Albany, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee now. The greatest prominence is given to Mr. Griffin, for the reason, possibly, of the attitude of the other two men.

Mr. Stanchfield was formerly the law partner of Senator Hill. He is very popular at home, and would have strength in the State Convention if he were sure that he wanted the nomination, but, according to reports, he is not fully determined that he desires to be the candidate. Many who would doubtless support him if he really wanted to make the fight are ready to join forces with Mr. Griffin's men. This rather gives the more prominence to Mr. Griffin.

For State Engineer and Surveyor, Charles B. Stewart of Syracuse and George Clinton Ward of Utica are candidates. Mr. Ward lives in the same town as does the present Republican Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Adams. It is possibly for this reason that he is oftenest spoken of as the man who might give Mr. Adams the hardest fight.

When it comes to Controller, which is in some respects the most important place on the entire ticket, there is not an avowed candidate. Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers of New-York City has been most prominently mentioned, but Mr. Myers, some of his friends say, is not fully determined that he wants to be a candidate, nor has he said that he does not want to be a candidate, so far as anybody knows.

Three names have figured in the discussion for a candidate for the Court of Appeals bench. They are Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston, Judge John D. Teller of Auburn, and Judge Spencer Clinton of Buffalo. Judge Parker has always been a close friend of Senator Hill. Senator Hill when Governor first appointed him to the Supreme Court bench to fill a vacancy. He occupies, so far as anybody knows, a position not unlike that of Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Myers. There are some Democrats here who believe that Judge Parker can have the nomination if he wants it. Judge Teller, who has been indorsed by the convention which nominated delegates in Cayuga County, is very highly spoken of in the central part of the State.

One question outside of candidates and the issues of the platform is discussed by Democrats with a keener interest than the others, possibly, and this relates to possible contesting delegations from New-York City. If the Democrats of Tammany Hall and the State Democracy send two delegations to Syracuse, what shall be done with them? A half dozen members of the Democratic State Committee have told the correspondent for The New-York Times that they were in favor of admitting to the convention representatives of both in numbers proportionate to their voting strength. They have said that this, in their judgment, is the thing to be done, and they believe a majority of the State Committee will favor such action.

The main thing to do, they say, is to unite all the Democrats in the support of the State ticket.

"If the Democrats outside of New-York City believe that the Democrats in New-York City are going to support the Democratic ticket solidly it will give them such a degree of confidence that they can carry the State that they will make a campaign which will win," has been the substance of what a dozen prominent Democrats from as many counties have said when they were asked what was the show for Democratic success this year.

The proposition which The New-York Times advanced three or four weeks ago, that a conference be held and a list of delegates be selected agreeable to both factions, has received the indorsement of Democrats from almost every county who have discussed the question. That, they say, would be the wisest and most satisfactory solution of the problem. The plan has been substantially adopted in some counties where there were factional differences, but if the Democrats of New-York cannot agree to do this there will be found at the convention a sentiment stronger than that which existed last year at Saratoga in favor of giving just and fair representation to both factions.

One condition has been talked of as likely to figure in any discussion of admitting delegates at Syracuse, and that is that the two organizations carry their support, united and loyal, not only to the State ticket, but to the Legislative ticket of New-York City. The importance of electing Democratic members of the Senate is rated as great as that of carrying the ballots of the State ticket.

BRAVE "AL" HILL OF OCEANSIDE

He Saved the Lives of Twelve Companions When the Sloop Queens County Capsized.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 13.—The story of a narrow escape from drowning in Hog Island Inlet last night, in which thirteen persons returning from the yacht race were concerned, was told this morning, and its hero is Alfred Hill of Oceanside.

Hill, with a dozen others, chartered Capt. Mott's oyster sloop Queens County, which, many of the baymen say, is not seaworthy. The sloop was becalmed in the mouth of the inlet on the way home, and was soon rocking helplessly in the trough of the sea. Capt. Mott looked serious. One of the excursionists remarked, jocosely: "There are thirteen of us; that's an unlucky number."

"Now, don't get rattled!" said Hill, who foresaw the probability of the boat going over. "Oh, we're all right," said one of the boys, of whom there were about eight, along with the five men.

Scarcely had the words been spoken when the boat went over. Most of the occupants were thrown full into the bay, but several of them were in the cabin when the sloop capsized. Then it was that Alfred Hill's heroism manifested itself. He dived under the sloop and released the men in the cabin, helping them to secure a firm hold of the mast, and encouraged them to keep cool.

The boat twisted around in the churning inlet, and it seemed to be but a matter of a few minutes when all would go to the bottom. One of the boys, a son of Prof. Brooks, lost his hold, and the current was carrying him out to sea, when Hill again plunged in and brought him back and handed him over to an older boy who was something of a swimmer.

The sea became more turbulent, and when the boys saw Capt. Mott torn from the rigging and saved by the prompt action of Alfred Hill's strong arm they all became confused and lost courage. The younger ones began to cry. Several of them, losing their grip on the rigging, fell into the sea. The older ones began to pray aloud, and called to the Lord for aid. At one time or other every one on the boat was in danger of death, and Hill by his cool courage and muscular superiority kept diving and returning them to temporary safety.

Signals were given and a catamaran was sent from the beach at Far Rockaway in charge of Joseph Raynor. With the aid of Hill and a companion, Raynor took half the party off, and Richard Van Wicklin of the life-saving station at Long Beach took the rest ashore. When all had been brought ashore the sloop was righted and with much difficulty brought inside.

Capt. Mott to-day said: "We had the narrowest kind of an escape, and I felt at one time that every one on board was lost. I have no hesitation in saying that, if it had not been for 'Al.' Hill's hard work and bravery, we would all have gone to sleep in the bottom of the bay last night."

WOMAN BICYCLIST STUNG BY HORNETS

Mrs. Orelup Had to Desert Her Wheel and Flee for Safety.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Charles Orelup, a guest at a local hotel, was severely stung by hornets while riding her bicycle, near East Marion to-day. She had stopped to rest near the lane leading to the estate of Thomas A. Howell, and was leaning against a post still sitting in the saddle when the swarm attacked her.

She abandoned her wheel and fled for safety. She was stung on the hands and face.

Egbert Griffing, who lives near the scene of the attack, finally succeeded in regaining the bicycle from the battle ground of the hornets, and returned it to its suffering owner, who mounted and resumed her journey.

Manager Forbes Shoots His Wife.

GRAND LEDGE, Mich., Sept. 13.—Frank Forbes, manager of the Forbes and Ward Dramatic Company, which is playing an engagement in this city, quarreled with his wife in their room at the Middleton House and threatened to shoot her. She ran out of the room, when Forbes drew a revolver and fired at her, the bullet striking her in the left side, two inches above the hip bone, passing through her body, and coming out on the right side. Deputy Sheriff Halliday attempted to arrest Forbes, when the latter turned on the officer and fired twice at him ineffectively. Forbes was locked up. Mrs. Forbes will probably die. Her parents live at Omaha, Neb.

Patrolman Millhauser Commended.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Acting Inspector Cortright made a report of the meritorious conduct of Patrolman Isaac Millhauser, of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who, a week ago, saved Charles Nicholas, eight years old, from drowning at Ninety-fifth Street, East River.

The Acting Inspector recommended that Millhauser be granted honorable mention. The report was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline for action.

THE GOVERNMENT ROBBED

Facts About the Alleged Sugar "Experiments" in Kansas.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Thousands of Dollars Paid to Men to Conduct the Experiments, Which Were Simply Thrown Away.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A more barefaced steal was never perpetrated upon the Government than that involved in the so-called sugar experiments, which began in 1885. Senator Peffer, unwittingly, was the direct cause of bringing to light all the facts in connection with this fraud upon the public Treasury. He proposed last Winter to introduce a bill giving to whoever might have possession of it the machinery bought for the various sugar experimental stations. He was induced by Secretary Morton to present instead a resolution asking the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to the amount appropriated for these stations, the amount expended for machinery, and what had become of it. The Secretary's report has already been made public. It shows that in the years during which the sugar men had free access to the Treasury they secured over $500,000 for experiments, and that nearly one-half of this sum was expended for material and machinery.

The investigation set on foot by Secretary Morton disclosed a most disgraceful state of affairs. The policy of paternalism, offensive from every point of view, was forced upon the Government in its dealings with these experimental stations, through the influence of politicians and the ready co-operation of Government officers, who must have known that they were placing their reputations in jeopardy. The various reports now in the possession of Secretary Morton show that from the first there was a tendency on the part of all connected with the sugar frauds to disclaim any responsibility for the work performed under the acts of Congress providing money for making experiments. In only a few cases was there an effort made to conduct bona fide experiments. The main idea of those connected with the scheme appears to have been to provide certain sctions of the country with large sums of money.

Kansas secured the lion's share of the appropriations made. This was due to the fact that the late Senator Plumb was one of the prime movers in the scheme to establish experimental stations. No better evidence of the dishonest motive at the bottom of this scheme could be furnished than the fact that in a comparatively short time after Congress had made its liberal appropriations the money was squandered, the concerns operating the sugar mills disbanded, and the property was scattered. Careful investigation shows that of the $225,000 appropriated by the Government for sugar machinery, only a fraction was saved through the sale of some of that machinery as junk.

A faithful idea of the extent of the sugar swindle is to be derived from the report of the committee appointed last February by Secretary Morton to make a complete investigation of the "present location, condition, and value of machinery" purchased by the Agricultural Department for experiments in the manufacture of sugar. This committee was composed of P. L. Lyles, Chairman; D. M. Hall, and E. D. Kirby, and some interesting statements from its report:

The method of purchasing this sugar machinery and material and its distribution is, in our opinion, most reprehensible and without value to any one save those who obtained the money expended. It appears that through the influence of politicians, principally Senator Plumb, money was appropriated for the "experiments" and then "allotted" to various places, principally in Kansas. Mushroom sugar factories rose instantly at these favored spots, town sites were laid out, companies organized, money raised by subscription, and a Government allotment was received. Then came a bad season and insolvency.

These alleged experiments were undertaken in most cases by inexperienced persons and were not controlled or influenced by this department, but in many cases against the best judgment of the experts of the chemical division. Machinery was purchased without consultation with this department, and was proved impracticable on first test. Many vouchers were paid on certificate of those who bought the machinery, and there is no way to tell from the records that any machinery was delivered in some cases, as the plants were not even visited by an official of this department.

It was virtually a looting of the Treasury, thinly varnished with legal forms. Money was paid out on vouchers not indorsed by the chemist of the department to the amount of $50 on. It is our opinion that no expenditure should have been made that was not inspected and approved by the experts of the chemical division, under whose charge these experiments were supposed to be conducted. This opinion is borne out by the results of these Plumb experiments in so far as to purchase of machinery and benefit to the sugar industry. Not a single plant so conducted is in operation now, nor was successfully operated at any time. Most of them have disappeared together with the Government machinery.

We questioned why a custodian was not appointed in these cases to properly care for and preserve the machinery, but find that these expenditure of "allotted" sums were considered by all parties concerned to be gratuities, gifts pure and simple, to encourage this "infant industry." The nursing was not sufficient and they died a natural death when separated from the Government sugar teat.

The committee directed the attention of the Secretary to several improper performances in connection with the experiments. For instance, Magnus Swenson was appointed July 26, 1886, to represent the Agricultural Department at Fort Scott, Kansas, at an annual salary of $2,400. In April, 1887, he was placed entirely in charge of everything at the factory, at $1,800 year, and he certified to vouchers amounting to over $8,000. The committee understood that he was a Director in the Fort Scott Sugar Company, which had charge of the department's machinery, and received all the results of such work. He was subsequently a partner in the Fort Scott Foundry and Machine Works, which supplied much of the machinery at that place. He also bought from W. J. Parkinson $1,525 worth of material. Regarding Swenson's operations, the committee reported as follows:

Just why Swenson (director of the Parkinson Sugar Company) as agent of the department should buy material from Parkinson for the use of Parkinson & Swenson and the benefit of the Parkinson Sugar Company does not appear. This Parkinson Sugar Company also had a tract of land given to them at Fort Scott, which was subdivided into town lots and put on the market. The success of sugar experiments meant the sale of these lots, and the combination of circumstances is reported to have been obtained by Parkinson & Swenson with incidental encouragement by the Government. This was the only place where sugar was made with financial success, and the donations were such a factor as to contribute much to that success.

Another interesting incident in connection with the experiments in sugar was thus recorded by the committee: "At Minneola, Kansas, a plant was established with an 'allotment.' The company was also to receive a bonus from the county as soon as sugar was produced by it. Not being successful in such efforts, a barrel of sugar was bought and dumped into the tanks on the quiet, and then their doors were thrown open and the bonus was claimed. The trick was discovered, and no bonus was paid. We paid that company $1,500 to erect a furnace to roast cane, (though such a method was disapproved of by the Chemical Division,) and took the company's own certificate to such expenditure being 'just and reasonable.'"

All the reports thus far received by Secretary Morton concerning the alleged sugar experiments are in line with the statements made by this committee. Secretary Morton has already indicated his intention of going to the bottom of the entire matter, and there is no doubt that the persons who lately have complained of his action in ordering the sale of machinery at the various stations, will wish that they had kept silence, for the deeper the matter is pushed, the more uncomfortable those who have been connected with it will be made to feel.

GOVERNMENT PAID THE EXPENSES.

History of a Sugar Mill Started by H. A. Hughes in New-Jersey.

RIO GRANDE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Of the two abandoned sugar mills here, one was a private affair fostered by the State of New-Jersey and the other was supported by the United States Government as an experiment station for trials in sorghum cane. The Rio Grande Sugar Company was started in 1881 or 1882, and hundreds of acres of farm land were turned into sugar plantations. The concern flourished about four years, or until the State of New-Jersey failed to pay the bounty it was giving them. Then the Treasurer ran away from the United States with the remainder of the cash, and since then it has not been operated, and the buildings have been sold two or three times at Sheriff's sale.

As soon as this plant was given up the chief instigator in its establishment, Henry A. Hughes, then a Cape Mayan, but now a resident of Philadelphia, started the Hughes Sugar House Company, which built a second but smaller mill, the expenses of which, it is said by two men who worked there then as assistants to the Government chemists, were entirely paid by the Government. The employes were paid in checks on the Sub-Treasurer in Philadelphia.

This institution was run three or four years, and was last operated four years ago. During its later existence it was in the hands of Richard T. Miller, as receiver. Mr. Miller is now an Appellate Supreme Court Judge of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, and lives in Camden, N. J. The men received their full wages until the last month they worked, when they got but 33 1-3 per cent. of it.

It is said by old employes that the receipts went into the hands of the company, and not into the Treasury of the Government.

The chemist in charge was Henry W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States. The process of obtaining sugar by means of diffusion batteries was experimented upon, and it is said 90 per cent. of the sorghum was obtained from the cane under this process. Dr. Neal, the present State Chemist of Delaware, was then an assistant for the Government. Herbert Edson, another Government chemist, was there, and went from there to the experiment station at Fort Scott, Kan., and he has since gone to the Calmet Plantation, Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW FERRY

John D. Crimmins Tells Why the Twenty-third Street Site Was Selected—Plans of the Company.

It came out yesterday that, while the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been looking for a suitable site for an up-town ferry for some years, it was only a few months ago that the Twenty-third Street location was decided on.

John D. Crimmins, who acted as the agent of the Pennsylvania Company in purchasing the ferry franchise, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that the first site recommended by the company's engineers was at Eleventh Street and North River.

"This was doubtless a very suitable location from an engineering point of view," continued Mr. Crimmins, "as the land juts out into the river at that point, making an inviting point for night landings. What they did not consider, however, was that, after passengers landed, they would find themselves in the mazes of old Greenwich Village, where West Fourth Street crosses West Twelfth Street, and all the other streets are topsy-turvey.

"I had often acted for the Pennsylvania Company in similar matters where real estate was to be purchased or leased. My advice was sought, and I went over the ground along the river front from Christopher Street to Thirty-fourth Street. There were many considerations in favor of the latter location, particularly when the future development of the city was taken into consideration, but these were finally overborne by two reasons.

"One of these was that there was half a pier and 200 feet of bulkhead to be let by the Dock Board between the foot of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets—not Twenty-second Street, as erroneously stated yesterday. The other reason was that it landed passengers in the heart of the shopping district. It seems strange to residents of this city who never visit Philadelphia except on business or to stay with an acquaintance there that Philadelphians think nothing of running over to New-York for luncheon and an hour's shopping. I believe you would find by inquiry that every well-dressed woman in Philadelphia gets her millinery done in New-York.

"When everything was ready, Mr. Roberts came over from Philadelphia, accompanied by a large staff of officers, and the alternative sites were thoroughly inspected and their advantages and disadvantages weighed. The result was a determination by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lease the site nearest Twenty-third Street, which I accordingly did, acting in its behalf.

"There will not only be a new station worthy of the reputation of the railroad, with all the conveniences of spacious waiting rooms and a cab stand exclusively for the use of passengers, but, as I understand it, there will be new ferryboats built expressly for the route.

"With a speed of fifteen miles an hour, which is about as fast as ferryboats can safely travel on the North River, it will consume an average of twelve minutes for the passage from the railway station in Jersey City to the landing on Manhattan Island.

"In reference to asphalt pavements, I understand that Mr. North of the Department of Public Works has already arranged to lay down Twenty-fourth Street in this material, so as to connect with the smooth pavement in Eighth and Madison Avenues, running north and south. Hitherto the Pennsylvania Company has been greatly cramped for room on the New-York side, and the new ferry will give it an opportunity which it has long desired, but has not had in the case of its other two ferries."

FITNESS OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY

Extension of the System of Inquiry into Personal and Official Character.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—With all the system which has been established by the Navy Department for ascertaining the fitness of officers and their conduct in the discharge of their duties, it is discovered that an important omission has been made in the method of acquiring this information.

Orders were issued some time ago that certain officers should report regarding the fitness of officers under them. These reports were to be submitted at least twice a year, and were to relate to the personal character and professional fitness of junior officers. Those officers commanding squadrons were to report on the members of their personal staff and on the Captains of ships, Captains of ships on all officers under their command, commandants of shore stations on members of their personal staff, on the Captains of stationary ships, and on all other officers under their command not attached to ships. This appeared to provide for everybody who was attached to any sort of duty, but it is now found that officers connected with bureaus in the Navy Department and members of permanent boards are not brought within this system. Orders have been sent out which will correct this fault, and it is now directed that chiefs of bureaus, Presidents of boards, and other heads of special service shall report regarding all officers serving under them.

The naval boards of examination which are to inquire into the fitness of naval officers prior to their promotion to a higher grade are to be accorded increased facilities for gathering information regarding the subjects of their inquiry. Such boards will hereafter have the power to take testimony and to examine all matters on the files and records of the Navy Department in relation to any officer whose case shall be considered by them. Secretary Herbert has issued the following:

"There shall be submitted to the board for its consideration all matter on the files and records of the Navy Department which relates in any way to the mental, moral, or professional fitness of the officer whose case is being inquired into, except such as related to any fact which occurred prior to the last examination whereby he was promoted, and which has been inquired into and decided upon, unless such fact continuing shows his present unfitness for promotion. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is charged with the execution of this regulation."

Suspension of a Nebraska Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Kearney National Bank of Kearney, Neb., capital, $100,000, closed its doors to business to-day. On the date of the last examination, May 26, the bank had in deposits $96,000 and in loans and discounts $219,000.

HE FAVORS A SHIP CANAL

William E. Cleary, However, Would Improve the Present System.

TAKES ISSUE WITH ALEXANDER E. ORR

His Idea of the Development of Present Waterways as Leading Up to the Proposed Ship Route.

William E. Cleary of the Lake Erie and Champlain Canals Transportation Company gave a reporter for The New-York Times an interesting interview yesterday respecting the suggestions made recently by The Times on the proposed nine-million-dollar improvement to the canals and the advisability of the construction of a great ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

Mr. Cleary may be fairly classed as a representative of the canal boatmen's interests. He is an old "canaler" himself and has built up a big business in canal transportation. Mr. Cleary thinks the ship canal idea is a good one, although possibly difficult of execution. He is, however, of the opinion that the proposed enlargement of the canals should be carried out, and that it would be a step in the direction of a further enlargement in the way of a ship canal. Mr. Cleary takes issue with Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, regarding the statement made by Mr. Orr in an interview published in The New-York Times, that he had yet to learn that the Erie Canal was taxed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Cleary said:

"I think that this improvement we are asking for is simply the development of the canals to their maximum capacity in the present condition of the permanent structures. The locks, aqueducts, and culverts of the Erie and Champlain Canals will permit of a greater draught of water than is at present used.

"The idea of the people who favor the present proposed improvement is to do all that can be done to develop the canal without disturbing these present permanent structures. From figures obtained from official sources they have concluded that this will cost $

rather in favor of it, but do not let us lose this proposed improvement for the rather vague possibility of a ship canal."

A Useless Expenditure.

From The St. Paul Daily Globe.

At the election in New-York State next November the voters will be called on to pronounce for or against the issue of $9,000,000 of State bonds, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to deepening the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals. This proposition was authorized by the last Legislature, and has to be submitted to popular vote in accordance with the requirements of the State Constitution. The present indications are that the vote to issue the bonds will be practically unanimous. The Erie Canal has long been a sort of fetich with the average New-Yorker. Remembering its ancient glory and the part which it has played in the commercial development of New-York, he is not to be convinced that it does not still serve that purpose. It is a convenient argument, too, to be used as an offset against alleged railroad influences. The shrewd politician plays the canal against the trunk line, and, by advocating eloquently the cause of the former, acquits himself of the suspicion of too great kindliness toward the latter. The fact is, of course, that a man might be in the pay of the railroad companies and still urge such an improvement of the canals as is now contemplated without treason to the interests of his employer.

The Erie Canal, as it stands to-day, is neither an effective competitor of the railroads nor a regulator of freight rates. The time was when it was both. But the development of the carrying trade between the great lakes and the East has proceeded along lines which have reduced the Erie Canal to little more than a local waterway of minor importance. As a fink in the great system of through transportation between East and West, the Erie Canal occupies about the same position that a horse road would if it were sandwiched in between two electric lines. Instead of a help to traffic, it would be an insupportable hindrance. The commerce of the great lakes is being carried on more and more every year by great steamers and whalebacks, which draw from fifteen to twenty feet of water. The enlargement of the canal, upon which it is proposed to expend $9,000,000, contemplates the deepening of the Erie and Oswego Canals to nine feet, and of the Champlain to seven feet. It is obvious that these canals, when so reconstructed, will fit in no better than they do at present as a part of a system which employs on the lakes vessels of fifteen to twenty feet in draft. To urge this appropriation on the ground that it has anything to do with a through waterway is about on a par with the policy of a city which should connect a thirty-six-inch main on one street with a twelve-inch main on another, relying on the latter as the sole outlet for the water conveyed in the former. It is a mere waste of resources. As far as the traffic on the canals of New-York State, as now existing, is concerned, undoubtedly these improvements would be of some advantage; but if the people of that State are wise, and have an eye toward retaining their share in the through carriage of freight east and west, they will save their money for a better use.

No one who looks at a map and studies the condition of freight transportation on the great lakes can fail to see the inevitableness of the ultimate construction of a waterway of at least twenty feet in depth from Lake Erie to tidewater. The sooner that is done, the surer will be New-York's control of the situation. The $9,000,000 which the people of the State are to pay for deepening their old canals and building new locks would assist materially in this great work of the future. It will be carried through within the next ten years. When that is done, New-York will find its present canal system, except for local business, upon its hands, and worth no more than a lot of old iron rails are to a railroad company that has just relaid its road with steel. The through waterway is the only project worth considering, and it is one which should command all the energy and all the resources of the people. It will exhibit singular frailty if New-York should decide to throw away $9,000,000 at this time on an enterprise that will do practically nothing to assist in developing the trade that she covets, when it might be devoted to one that would assure her commercial supremacy for all time to come.

Feeble Improvements Not Demanded.

From The Outlook.

Next November the people of the State of New-York will vote upon the proposition to issue State bonds to the amount of $9,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be employed in improving the Erie, the Champlain, and the Oswego Canals. It is intended to deepen the Erie Canal to nine feet, and the Champlain Canal to the uniform depth of seven feet. This is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The commercial needs of our time demand more than such feeble improvements as these would be. These needs require the replacing of the present Erie Canal by a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. Should this gigantic project materialize, steamers might leave Duluth and proceed with their cargoes of wheat directly to Liverpool. It may be said, and with justice, that the building of this ship canal is a national rather than a State project, but it should be a State project so far as its idea may serve to prevent the people of this State from spending money on trivial improvements. Another proposition is to build a ship canal around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario, and one from Oswego to Utica, thence using the Mohawk to Troy, and deepening the channel of the Hudson southward a distance of about thirty miles. It is a notorious fact that canal boating is no longer profitable. The old-fashioned, slow-moving canal barges are no longer able to compete with the railways, but a ship canal, in connection with the lakes, would be able. It would diminish the present rate per bushel for transporting wheat, thus proportionately increasing the wealth of the country. In Europe there would be something to be said in regard to the military value of a ship canal. In this country there is, of course, not so much to be said in that respect, but it ought not to be entirely lost sight of, for in the event of such a canal being built across New-York State it would be possible, with the new Chicago canal, for light-draught gunboats to proceed from New-York by interior waterways to New Orleans.

Nothing Less than a Ship Canal.

From The Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

We publish in to-day's Eagle an important letter from the Hon. Elnathan Sweet, former State Engineer and Surveyor, to The New-York Times on the proposal to bond the State for nine millions to begin a new enlargement of the Erie Canal. Mr. Sweet is an engineer of long experience, and his knowledge of the subject is complete, as he has had personal charge of canal engineering while in office. As long ago as 1885, in an official report, he called attention to the inadequacy of the canal as at present constructed, and to the impossibility of making it an important factor in transportation from the West without such a radical change as will fit it for the passage of vessels that can navigate both the lakes and the ocean.

What he said then is far more manifest now. The railroads have improved their methods so that they carry grain cheaper, and the canal does less and less business every year. The era of the canalboat is over, and gone forever. All moneys that are spent in the effort to bring it back will be not only thrown away, but will be obstacles in the way of the greater change that must be made, or the canal must be abandoned. The new canals that are being built in other countries are all of them ship canals. The idea of one that can accommodate only boats of such a size that all freight must be transferred from larger vessels to them at one end of the canal and back to larger vessels at the other end would be ridiculed by any intelligent canal engineer. It would obtain no favor here if it were not for the fact that we have a large number of persons, like the elevator men at Buffalo, the canalboat owners and boatmen, the towboat men on the Hudson, and the longshoremen in New-York, who have a pecuniary interest in the awkward and antiquated system that now prevails.

NOVELTIES IN GOODS FOR WOMEN

A Fine Display of Costumes and Laces by Arnold, Constable & Co.

The unusual display of fine dry goods by the well-known firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. of Broadway and Nineteenth Street is attracting great attention on account of the beautiful imported novelties in women's dress.

There was a great rush last week by fashionable folk returning to the city to give their orders for novelties in the way of evening dresses, bicycle and golf costumes, and garments of all sorts.

The establishment is making a special "leader" this year of costly laces, the wide lace collar being greatly affected by fashionable women. There are iridescent Persian nets and laces, embroidered chiffons, and mohairs for waists and dresses, all-over batiste embroideries and edging, Marie Antoinette fichus, ostrich boas and collarettes, Parisian novelties in neckwear, duchesse veils and flounces for bridal outfits, and wide lace collars of the duchesse Renaissance, Point Venise, mull, and Russian types.

Among the new things in evening dresses are beautiful shene silks with satin stripes, oddly figured silks of Japanese patterns, and silk ground work with raised velvet figures. The satin plaid waists of large designs are conspicuous. In the woolen department there is an unprecedented display of homespuns, hand-made and loom-woven cloth for skirts and coats of English, Scotch, and Irish make, with special features in golfing costumes.

BETWEEN LAKES AND SEA

A Deep Waterway Essential to Northwestern Development.

THE WEST WELCOMES EASTERN AID

If It Cannot Be National It Must Be International—Senator Pettigrew Puts the Ship Canal Before the Nicaragua in Importance.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your leading editorial of Aug. 29 you mention the convention which is to meet on the 24th of this month at Cleveland in the interest of deep waterways, and treat the whole subject in a way that is highly appreciated in this part of the country. It has been felt in the West that New-York had a particular interest in the development of this navigation, and your article is encouraging to the belief that public attention in the East is becoming aroused. It is possible that the East has not been aware of the kind and extent and force of the sentiment that exists in the West regarding this matter. A leading railway paper has spoken of the demand as being local and individual. I do not enter into any discussion of this statement, but believe it would be a matter of public interest at this time to have presented some expressions from well-known men in the West that have been dropping into the office of the Executive Committee during the last few months. The number of such letters is being constantly added to. Preceding them is given the action of the Minnesota Legislature last Winter.

"Senate File No. 737—A joint memorial to Congress relative to deep waterways to the East:

"Whereas, The growth and development of the entire Northwest and especially this State is dependent on cheap transportation to and from the Eastern seaboard, and, whereas, &c.,

"Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, that in the name of the people of the State of Minnesota, we do most earnestly memoralize and petition the Congress of the United States to make liberal appropriations, &c., and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to use all possible effort to secure liberal appropriations for said work to the end that the contemplated deep waterways to our Eastern seaboard may be completed with as little delay as possible, &c. Approved April 25, 1895."

United States Senator C. K. Davis of Minnesota writes: "There is, in my opinion, no matter of such indisputable necessity to the Northwest as deep waterways from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean. My views on this question were quite fully expressed in the Senate some four or five years ago, &c. I am glad to see from an article recently published in The New-York Times that a most encouraging interest is at last being excited in New-York in favor of this most important project."

Senator States Senator Nelson of Minnesota: "When I was in Congress, from 1883 to 1889, I devoted some time to the consideration of water communication to the seaboard. So far as my ability extends, you can always count on me in Congress or outside. If I can, I will attend the convention at Cleveland, I am with you heart and soul in the enterprise. I only hope that the State of New-York will take enough interest in the matter to inaugurate at an early date a plan for a deep water canal from Buffalo to the Hudson River."

Congressman Fletcher of Minnesota writes: "As to my position on deep water navigation on the great lakes to our Eastern State markets and the sea, I would say that I most heartily believe in it. It is essential to the continued growth and prosperity of the Northwest as a producing country. It is also essential to the consumers of our Eastern States, and to my mind constitutes one of the most important if not the most important transportation question now before the people of this country. In Congress and always I will heartily support it to secure appropriations to push the work to a conclusion."

Congressman Kiefer of Minnesota writes: "In my opinion there will be no more important question before the Fifty-fourth Congress affecting the commercial welfare and business interests of the country so far as the same relates to the transportation problem."

Congressman Tawney of Minnesota writes: "The subject of deep water navigation is one in which every citizen in the Northwest and intermountain States is deeply interested. It is more closely related to the growth and development of these States, and promises far more for the material welfare of the people than any other public question, not excepting free coinage. You and all other friends of deep water navigation may depend upon me doing all in my power for the success of the scheme in the Fifty-fourth Congress."

Congressman McCleary of Minnesota writes: "I am much pleased to see the interest that is being taken in the question of deep waterways from Duluth to the sea. This is, in my judgment, a matter of tremendous importance to the people of the Northwest."

Congressman Towne of Minnesota writes: "Adequate access to the sea is the watchword of all this vast region north and west of us, and it must never cease to be until it is the legend of a fact rather than an inspiration. If the assurance be needed let me hasten to assure you that not a project to deepen an inch of water between Duluth and the Atlantic shall fail to receive my vote and enlist my heartiest co-operation."

Senator Allison of Iowa writes: "I agree with you that a cause of this character would be of inestimable value to the people of the West. It goes without saying that I am in favor of proper methods of bringing this subject to the attention of the public. I suppose, however, that there could be but one opinion respecting the advisability of this project should be found available at a reasonable expense."

Senator Gear of Iowa writes: "There is no question but that the great and growing demand of the West is for better and cheaper transportation facilities. I most heartily favor the project of deep water canals to the seaboard, and shall co-operate in this matter whenever opportunity shall offer."

Senator Thurston of Nebraska writes: "I am interested in common with all the people of our Western country in securing the best and cheapest possible transportation for our products to the seaboard, and you can always count on me for cordial assistance in anything that will accoplish this good purpose."

Gov. Sheldon of South Dakota writes: "Our people are and have been from the inception of the movement very deeply interested in the proposed cheap freight communication between the West and the seaboard. Its early completion means much to us. I would very gladly render any assistance in my power to this undertaking."

Senator Kyle of South Dakota writes: "With reference to the proposed deep water navigation canal, I may say in brief that I am heartily in accord with the projected canal. A measure like this means so much to the people of the Northwest. In this country there is no question of the ability of our engineers to perform such a work nor of the capital that will be necessary, nor of the speedy and lasting benefits that will result from deepwater navigation."

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota writes: "In relation to a deep canal from the great lakes to the sea, I am in favor of this project, and think it should be accomplished before we build the Nicaragua Canal."

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota writes: "Will say that I have always been in favor of the great project concerning which your organization is so deeply interested. Since I have been in Congress I have invariably voted for deep waterways."

Congressman Jenkins of Wisconsin writes: "It is not necessary for me to become inspired or to increase my sympathy with the movement in favor of a uniform deep water route connecting the whole chain of great lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. I am greatly interested in the subject, and am hoping for success of the enterprise, which will be beneficial to the people of this Nation."

President Canfield, formerly of Nebraska University, now of Ohio State University, writes: "You can count on me every time and all the time for such assistance as I can possibly render in forwarding the general plan of deep water connection with the Eastern coast. I have lived too long in the States west of the Mississippi not to fully appreciate what such connection means, and it is not for these States only, but for the entire country."

Senator Proctor of Vermont writes: "I shall do anything in my power to aid this movement. I take, as I think every one along the northern border must, a great interest in the project for water communication between the lakes and the sea."

Gov. Woodbury of Vermont writes: "Am very glad that deepwater navigation from the West to the Atlantic is being agitated. I sincerely hope that the project may be accomplished in the near future. The prosperity of the whole country, especially of the West, depends upon cheap freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard. The people of this section feel deeply interested, and are willing to lend all the aid they can to further the accomplishment of the project."

In connection with the foregoing a few facts may be of interest. The tonnage estimated for the Nicaragua Canal is figured at from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons per annum. Figures have appeared purporting to have been made by railroads, not friendly to this deepwater route to the East, estimating the probable tonnage on said water route at 25,000,000. Other authorities figure it at from 30,000,000 to much larger figures. The character of this tonnage should be noted. In steamers of the better class, i. e., from 1,000 tons and upward, the great lakes possess practically as much as the rest of the United States put together. In the report of the internal commerce of the United States for 1891 the estimate is made that the saving in the year 1890 on the freight carried on the great lakes, over what the same freight would have been if carried by rail, was enough to pay two-thirds of all the money that has been expended for river and harbor appropriations since the founding of the Government. In conclusion I can think of no more pertinent statement than that the United States Government, foreseeing the inevitable, has been preparing for it by spreading its hydrographic survey service over the great lakes. By that action the Government has said in strongest language that the period of internal navigation was about passing away, and the conditions of navigation existing on the ocean were in the future to be those of the lakes. A. L. CROCKER,
Chairman Executive Committee International Deep Waterways Association.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 12, 1895.

HIT THE BALL VERY HARD

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKETERS BAT IN FINE FORM.

Ran Up 284 Runs in Their First Innings with University of Pennsylvania Team—Some Good Plays.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The first international intercollegiate cricket match ever played in this country was commenced here to-day, when the team of the University of Pennsylvania was opposed by the visiting Cambridge and Oxford eleven on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon. It is rather early in the game to predict a result, but it was the opinion of the large and fashionable crowd of spectators which witnessed the game that if defeated, Pennsylvania cannot be disgraced.

The Englishmen gained a great advantage in batting first on a good wicket, and they made the most of it by occupying the wickets until 4:30, during which time they amassed a total of 284 runs. When it came to the home team's turn to bat they were tired by the long outing, and Capt. Brockie rather wisely decided to save his best batsmen until to-morrow. On this account, however, four wickets fell for but 24 runs, and the advantage obtained by the Englishman looks greater than it really is.

The visitors batted in perfect style today, and not one palpable chance can be said to have been given during their long stay at the wickets.

Having won the toss, Capt. Mitchell and V. T. Hill opened the batting for the Englishmen, while the attack was intrusted to G. S. Patterson and E. W. Clark. It was not long before the latter gave way to Sam Goodman, but runs crept slowly on, both batsmen playing steadily and well, and half an hour after play started 50 went up. Hill had then his eye well in, and he cut brilliantly, and his off-side play was most effective.

The batsmen, however, would not let out at anything, Hill's off drives being kept close to the ground, while 60 and 70 went up, slowly but surely. W. W. Noble went on vice Goodman, with the total at 73, but the runs still crept on until 89 had been reached. It was then determined to give E. W. Clark the ball again, in place of Patterson, and his second ball proved fatal to Hill, who let up an easy catch to Noble at point. The retiring batsman had contributed 46 by good, steady play, and he had given absolutely no chance.

W. McG. Hemmingway did not take long to get his eye in, and he soon began hitting fours in rapid succession. With the total at 121, an adjournment was taken for luncheon, the two batsmen being still unseparated, with Mitchell 46 and Hemmingway 18. An hour was spent at the repast, after which play wasresumed in vigorous fashion, Hemmingway going in for fast scoring, while Mitchell kept up his wicket. A. Brown and G. S. Patterson were powerless against the young Cantab, who cut and drove to the boundary in fine style, and scored just four times as fast as his Captain. He had made 36, when an easy catch to Ralston sent him back, and the second wicket was down for 140.

R. A. Strutt did some brilliant cutting when he came in. He cut Brown in magnificent style, and his hard drives along the ground excited many expressions of admiration. Mitchell was playing very steadily, but when the telegraph showed 167 he was caught out brilliantly by W. Brockie at mid-wicket for 83. Bohlen soon followed, and three wickets were down for 173. C. E. M. Wilson and F. A. Phillips then became associated, and another good stand resulted from the partnership. Both men played confidently, and the decades once more went up on the board with great regularity. The second century was hoisted amid cheers, and the bowling was changed frequently without the desired effect. Not until the pair had added 42 was the partnership broken up, Phillips being the man to go, with 31 to his credit, the wicket falling to a catch behind the sticks by Ralston of Paterson.

F. W. Milligan, the next man, did not give much trouble. On Clark's relieving Goodman, he got him away to leg for 4, and he followed this up with 2 singles, but a straight one from the fast bowler then upset his stumps, and six wickets were down for 230. J. J. Robinson then joined Wilson, and the latter played steadily well, while Robinson was hitting up a dozen. The partnership was productive of 22 runs before Clark upset Robinson's stumps, and the seventh wicket was down for 252. H. A. Arkwright filled the vacancy, but he soon lost Wilson, the latter being caught at the wickets by Ralston, only to make an addition of 8 runs to the total. Wilson's portion was 31, and it was a very good and useful inning. W. W. Lowe, the next man, was bowled first ball by Patterson, and when J. C. Hartley, the last man, joined Arkwright, nine wickets were down for 260. The last wicket made a good stand, each man getting into double figures, and before Arkwright was disposed of by a catch by Thayer at mid-wicket, the total had advanced to 284.

Little time was lost by the Englishmen in getting out in the field for the Pennsylvanians' batting, and as the hour was late and the light not too good, Capt. Brockie decided to reserve his best bats for to-morrow, when they could go in fresh, and with a better chance of staying. He, therefore, chose H. C. Thayer to accompany him to the wickets. He probably regretted this soon after, for the Merion man, by a display of very poor judgment, ran him out when only 3 runs had been totaled. This was a very bad start, and, as both J. C. Hartley and W. W. Lowe, who opened the bowling for the Englishmen, were well on the spot, the prospects for the tail enders playing out time were not very bright.

E. W. Clark was the next man, but, after he had made a couple of cuts which yielded 3 runs, he placed a ball from Hartley in the ready hands of Wilson, at long slip, and the second wicket was down for 6. J. S. Clark followed, and had the satisfaction of seeing Thayer cut Lowe twice in succession to the boundary while he was at the wickets. He also gave promise of good work, too, and when 20 went up, hopes of a stand were entertained. It was not to be, however, for four runs later Clark could not get out of the way of a bumper from Lowe, and a catch at the wickets was the result.

Three men out for 24 looked pretty bad, and Capt. Brockie thought if any more tail enders went in they would not stay, so G. S. Patterson was sent out to stop the gap. Before a run had been added, Thayer was beautifully caught at mid-off by Lowe off Hartley, and in desperation Crawford Coates, who, it was expected, would be sent to the wickets fresh to-morrow, had to go in. These two men put a different complexion on the game, and it was not long before 30 was up on the telegraph board. Paterson twice caught this ball before the pitch, and sent it to the ropes for 4 each time. Coates was content to keep up his wicket, but when Milligan relieved Lowe, he cut him beautifully to the ropes for 3. When stumps were drawn for the day, the men were still unseparated. The total had advanced to 38, and Patterson had just reached double figures. Play will be resumed to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The following is the score:

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

F. Mitchell, c. Brockie, b. Brown	58
V. T. Hill, c. Noble, b. Clark	46
W. McG. Hemmingway, c. Brown, b. Patterson	36
R. A. Studd, b. Patterson	18
F. A. Phillips, c. Ralston, b. Patterson	31
C. E. M. Wilson, c. Ralston, b. Patterson	31
F. W. Milligan, b. Clark	6
J. J. Robinson, b. Clark	12
H. A. Arkwright, c. Thayer, b. Clark	18
W. W. Lowe, b. Patterson	0
J. C. Hartley, not out	11
Byes	11
Leg byes	4
Wides	5
No balls	1
Total	284

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Patterson	238	10	90	5
Clark	106	3	61	4
Goodman	55	2	38	0
Noble	45	0	24	0
Brown	55	0	47	1

Wides—Noble 2. No Balls—Goodman 1.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

W. Brockie, run out	0
H. C. Thayer, c. Lowe, b. Hartley	16
E. W. Clark, c. Wilson, b. Hartley	3
J. S. Clark, c. Robinson, b. Lowe	4
G. S. Patterson, not out	10
S. Coates, not out	4
To Bat.	
F. H. Bohlen,	
F. L. Altemus,	
F. W. Ralston,	
S. Goodman,	
H. I. Brown,	
No ball	1
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lowe	40	4	16	1
Hartley	45	3	18	2
Milligan	10	1	3	0

No Balls—Hartley 1.

Runs at the fall of each wicket: Cambridge and Oxford—89, 140, 167, 173, 215, 230, 252, 260, 260, 284. Pennsylvania—3, 6, 24, 24.

CLARKE HIT HARD.

The Philadelphias Batted Him Out of the Box in Four Innings.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 18; New-York, 9.
Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
(First Game.)
Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 3.
(Second Game.)
Baltimore, 8; Boston, 3.
(First Game.)
Baltimore, 11; Boston, 10.
(Second Game.
Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 15; Louisville, 3.
Cleveland, 18; St. Louis, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Baltimore	76	39	.661
2. Cleveland	75	46	.620
3. Philadelphia	71	47	.602
4. Brooklyn	64	53	.547
5. Pittsburg	65	54	.546
6. Boston	63	54	.538
7—New-York	63	55	.534
8. Chicago	62	56	.530
9. Cincinnati	59	56	.513
10. Washington	37	74	.333
11. St. Louis	36	80	.310
12. Louisville	30	87	.256

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Philadelphia easily defeated New-York this afternoon in a postponed game due in the metropolis. Clarke was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning. Taylor had the visitors guessing in every inning except the fourth. Owing to the uncertainty about playing the game, the attendance was kept down to 4,817. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss.	0	3	3	6	0			Ham'ton, cf.	3	0	4	0	2		
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0			Del'h'ty, lf.	4	3	4	6	0		
V.H'lt'n, cf.	0	0	2	1	0			Cross, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0		
Davis, 3b.	1	1	2	5	1			Madison, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Stafford, 2b.	1	1	4	6	1			Thom'sn, rf.	1	4	1	0	0		
Bannon, 1b.	2	3	13	0	1			Turner, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Burns, lf.	1	3	0	0	0			Sullivan, ss.	1	1	2	5	1		
Wilson, c.	2	1	2	0	0			Clements, c.	3	4	2	0	0		
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	2	0			Hallm'n, 2b.	1	0	4	4	0		
German, p.	0	1	0	0	0			Boyle, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0		
*Doyle	1	1	0	0	0			Taylor, p.	2	3	0	1	0		
Total	9	16	27	19	4			Total	18	18	27	12	3		

*Batted in place of Clarke in fourth inning.

Philadelphia	2	1	0	8	0	0	6	1	0	—18
New-York	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 9; New-York, 7. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 4; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New-York, 12. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Clarke, 3; off German, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by German, 2. Homeruns—Clements, Taylor, Tiernan. Three-base hit—Cross. Two-base hits—Davis, Bannon, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Cross, Hallman. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Delahanty, Stafford. Double plays—Cross and Sullivan; Davis, Stafford, and Bannon; Fuller, Stafford, and Bannon; Davis and Bannon. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROOKLYN VANQUISHED TWICE.

Unable to Bat the Washington Pitchers to Advantage in Two Games.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Washington won two games from Brooklyn to-day owing to the failure of the latter to connect successfully with the pitching of the home team twirlers, Mercer and Anderson. Mercer pitched the first game, and with proper support would have shut out the visitors. Anderson's work in the second was nearly as good.

The fielding of Griffin, Corcoran, Shiebeck, Crooks, and Abbey and the batting of Cartright were noteworthy. President Young announced to-day that he had received votes from a majority of the members of the League, in which they expressed themselves as favoring the playing of the Temple Cup series between the clubs finishing first and second in the championship race.

Attendance, 1,500. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	1	2	0	1			Griffin, cf.	1	2	1	0	1		
Joyce, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1			Shindle, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0		
Abbey, rf.	1	2	2	1	0			Corc'ran, ss.	0	0	2	4	0		
McGuire, c.	0	1	8	2	1			Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0		
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0			And'son, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Cart'ght, 1b.	2	2	9	1	0			Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Crooks, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0			Schoch, rf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Shieb'k, ss.	0	2	2	3	1			Grim, c.	0	0	3	2	0		
Mercer, p.	0	0	0	2	1			Stein, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	4	13	27	14	5			Total	3	4	24	10	1		

Washington	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	..	—4
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 1. Struck out—By Mercer, 4; by Stein, 3. Three-base hits—Cartwright, 2. Two-base hits—Brown, McGuire. Sacrifice hits—Shiebeck, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Abbey, (2,) Shiebeck. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	0	0	0	0	0			Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Joyce, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0			Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Abbey, rf.	1	0	3	0	0			Corc'ran, ss.	1	0	0	3	0		
McGuire, c.	0	0	8	4	0			Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0		
Selbach, lf.	1	0	1	0	0			Anderson, lf.	2	1	0	0	1		
Cart'ght, 1b.	3	4	13	1	0			Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	2	2		
Crooks, 2b.	1	0	2	5	0			Schoch, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Shiebeck, ss.	0	1	3	4	1			Burrell, c.	0	0	4	0	0		
V.And'sn, p.	1	1	0	1	0			Daub, p.	0	0	0	5	0		
								*Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	9	27	12	1			Total	3	6	24	15	2		

*Batted in place of Burrell.

Washington	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	..	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 5; off Daub, 4. Struck out—By Anderson, 3; by Daub, 1. Three-base hit—Anderson. (Brooklyn.) Two-base hits—Cartwright, Shiebeck. Sacrifice hit—Abbey. Stolen bases—Joyce, Abbey, McGuire, Cartwright, (2,) Crooks. Double plays—Shiebeck and Cartwright, (2,) Crooks and Cartwright; Corcoran and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—By Daub, 2. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE, (FIRST GAME.)

Baltimore	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	—8	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Boston, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Boston, 5. Batteries—Clarkson and Clark; Sullivan and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

(SECOND GAME.)

Baltimore	0	2	3	1	3	0	0	2	—11	
Boston	0	0	3	0	6	1	0	0	—10	

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Boston, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Nichols and Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. (Game called end of eighth inning on account of darkness.)

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	x	—4	
Cincinnati	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Gardner, Foreman, and Merritt; Rhines and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—	3
Chicago	1	2	0	0	6	0	4	x	—15	

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Chicago, 19. Errors—Louisville, 4; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Weyhing and Warner; Parker and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—	7
Cleveland	5	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	x—18	

Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Cleveland, 18. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0. Batteries—Ehret, McDougal, and Reitz; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

National Athletic Club Games.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold its annual picnic and games to-day at Ridgewood Park, commencing at 2:30 P. M. The events for club members only will be as follows: One-hundred-yard dash, half-mile run, half-mile walk, pole vault, putting twelve-pound shot, throwing the sixteen-pound hammer, running high jump, and running broad jump. The events open to all amateurs are the one-mile run (scratch) and the two-mile bicycle race (scratch.) Entries for the two open events have been received from New-York City, Fordham, Harlem, Morrisania, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, and throughout Long Island.

VILLAGES ARE IN DANGER

Forest Fires Again Raging in the Eastern Part of New-Jersey.

MAY DESTROY BARON HIRSH'S COLONY

Terrible Experience of Passengers on a Train That Rushes Through the Burning Timber Land.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 13.—Forest fires are raging again in this vicinity, consuming everything in their course. A vast amount of valuable timber and game lands have been devastated by the flames. The fire began burning yesterday afternoon at Reega, a short distance from here, and the site of the Hebrew colony recently established by Baron Hirsh of England. Most of the Hebrews settled at this place are exiles from Russia, who were driven out of that country for political reasons, and were furnished with a haven here by the great

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Higher.

BETTER CABLES AND LIGHTER RECEIPTS

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was very little interest shown by speculators in the grain market, and prices were allowed to drift along with Europe and the West, while the receipts at the Northwest showed a decrease and caused a temporary rise in values. The close was very firm at the top prices. Provisions were steadier but very quiet. Cotton was moderately active and higher. Coffee followed Europe and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	62¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.15 @	3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼ @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.25 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6.25
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	20½
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¾@	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.25 @	..
Lead	3.37½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened active and firm at ¼@⅜c advance on better cables and light receipts at the West, reacting on the large exports of gold; advancing on the reports of decreased surplus abroad, with late cables firmer, and the close firm at 1⅛@1¼c advance. Spot was dull but firmer. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including 48,000 bushels choice No. 2 red at ⅜c under December, free on board, store; 16,000 bushels do on private terms, and 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 1¼@1½c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, ⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 66c; No. 1 Manitoba, 66c....Clearances hence, 99,231 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 106,732 bushels; receipts, 152,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 167,421 bushels; in the interior, 958,081 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and ½@⅝c higher on firmer Western markets and the increased lake freights. Spot was quiet and steady. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including 7,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 38¼c, delivered; 48,000 bushels do at 39½c, and 2¼c over October, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels yellow at 1c over October, elevator; 1,000 bushels do at 2c over October, delivered, and 25,000 bushels ungraded mixed on private terms....Receipts, 204,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 98,793 bushels; in the interior, 277,465 bushels....Clearances hence, 80,136 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 211,421 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet but firm, with other grain, closing at ⅜@½c advance. Spot were dull at ¼c advance....Sales, 28,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28½c bid; No. 3 white at 26¾@26½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29¼c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; 4,000 bushels No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 24¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24⅝@24⅞c; track mixed, 25@27c for 6,000 bushels; track white, 26@33c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 82,800 bushels; exports, 1,137 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	140,000	61⅜@61¾	62⅜
October	....	@..	62⅜
December	4,360,000	63½@64⅝	64½
May	550,000	66⅝@68¼	68¼
Total	5,050,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	50,000	37¼@37⅝	37⅝
October	130,000	37 @37⅝	37½
December	80,000	35⅜@37	35⅝
May	340,000	34⅜@35¼	35¼
Total	600,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@..	24
October	50,000	23⅝@23¾	23¾
December	....	@..	24½
May	....	@..	26
No. 2 white—			
October	55,000	25¼@25¾	25¾
Total	105,000		

FLOUR—There was a steadier feeling at the close, owing to the advance in wheat, but buyers secured all that was necessary during the early weakness. Sales, 24,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 4,400 bbls patents 5,200 bbls clear, 300 bbls extra, and 750 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,300 bbls Spring clear at $2.65@$3.15; 2,600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60@$3; 600 bbls Winter clear at $3@$3.10; 2,100 bbls Winter straights at $3.10@$3.20, and 4,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.30@$3.50....Arrivals, 13,744 bbls and 11,130 sacks; exports, 4,982 bbls and 15,165 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 35,607 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.45@ 2.50
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.90@ 3.05
Straights	3.15@ 3.20
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.30
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50
City patents	3.60@ 3.85
City clears	3.75@ 4.00
City extras	3.15@ 3.35
City supers	..@ 3.00
City fine	..@ 2.80

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine X	$2.00@ ..	..@ ..
Supers	2.10@ ..	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@$2.50
Clears	2.40@$2.60	$2.90@ 3.00
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.15	3.25@ 3.35
	3.20@ 3.30	3.40@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady; sales, 800 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderate demand at steady prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90c@95c; grits, 90c@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75@80c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; offered at $2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Less active, but steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@85c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20; spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c. for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movements in clover continued unimportant for export, therefore there were no decided prices for full lots; but in a jobbing way there was a steady, fair business, with, for these small lots, $8.25@$8.50 quoted with high grades at from $8.75 to $9.25. For timothy, fair grades in job lots quoted at $4.50@$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75, with no prices for large lots; crimson clover quoted at $3.75@$4.75.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were further orders here from exporters, both English and Mediterranean, at 26c for good off-grade yellow; occasional sales took place at that price, but there was rather firmer holding, although at 26¼c there were free orders to sell. Among the sales were 200 bbls at 26c and 400 bbls on private terms. As concerns prime yellow there was unimportant demand; efforts were made to sell prime and even choice, not including butter grade, at that price, but there was unimportant demand. Much interest to the market awaits developments concerning new oil; meanwhile reports are likely to be of a prosy character. PALM was at firm prices on moderate demand; Lagos at 5@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Cochin quoted at 5⅝@5½c and Ceylon at 5@5¼c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; 50@51c, chiefly 50c, quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The only quotation in oil to-day was $1.22 bid. Standard's price for crude oil unchanged at $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were hardening, but no marked changes to higher prices occurred. It was more a confident tone on the part of packers based in part on the fact that more cash stuff was changing hands and that the buyers were taking hold, especially of pork, for future distribution, as attracted by the comparatively low prices. The West also had more of a trading in spot lard from home consumers, and reported as well a freer handling of meats, with the domestic markets. There was hardly any change in the export business, which continued of a light character. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 8,000 head.

LARD—Was working to a stronger basis at the West, more in sympathy with the short rib trading, but as well from some local demand for spot stuff. The outside figures were hardly held at the close, but on the whole the tone was fairly firm; September at the West closed at 5.85c nominal; October was at 5.85@5.92½c, closing at 5.85@5.87½c; January at 5.80@5.85c, closing at 5.80@5.82½c. Here there was hardly material call for supplies from refiners, yet some stuff was moving out to exporters in miscellaneous packages. Cash closed at 6.25c nominal. City steam was firma t 6s, at which price 10 tcs were sold; also 60 tcs ironbound, p'ks at 6.30c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.27c nominal; January at 6.20c nominal. Refined was slow and nominal; Continent quoted at 6.65c and South American at 7c. Compound lard continued quiet; quoted at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Extensive buying continued here by exporters, as encouraged by the low prices, with the belief that a good deal of stock has been taken for future needs. For the day the sales were 1,500 bbls mess, and at full late figures. The West advanced 7½c, and closed partly at an advance of 5c; September closed at $8.25 nominal; October was at $8.20 bid to $8.32½, closing at $8.30; January at $9.40@$9.52½, closing at $9.47½. Quotations here: For mess, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—The advancing tendency on October short ribs continued, with at one time through the day 10 points gain made. The close was about as on Thursday. The closing on September was $5.37 nominal, where October was at $5.35 bid to $5.47½, closing at $5.40; January at $4.85@$4.90, closing at $4.87½.

CUTMEATS—There was only moderate buying here, but an increasing business at the West. Sales here include 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5c; city pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 8½@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5½c.

BEEF—There were steady wants of English and provincial markets and moderate local distributions. As to prices, the changes were not important. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Buyers had the advantage. There was difficulty in selling full lots, with small lots seemingly well supplied; quoted at $14 at the West, and $15 asked, cost and freight, here.

HOGS—Were at ¼c higher prices and firm. Receipts at the West, 23,970 head; same time last year, 37,510 head. Chicago active; 5@10c higher; $3.80@$4.60; left over, 1,000 head; receipts, 11,000 head. Cincinnati steady to 5c higher; $3.65@$4.55. Receipts, 1,216 head. St. Louis higher; $3.90@$4.50; receipts, 2,054 head. Omaha strong to 5c higher; $3.90@$4.25; receipts, 2,200 head. Pittsburg slow; $4.30@$4.60. Kansas City strong; $4.05@$4.25; receipts, 4,000 head. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50. Indianapolis active; $4.25@$4.55; receipts, 3,500 head. Quotations here were at 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6⅜c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was hardly steady at 4¼c for city in hhds. There were no sales for the week under that price, but there were about 100 hhds left over from the make. The London sale was at 3d dearer for beef grade, but had little influence here, since Australian was not under consideration with the plentiful supplies of American to the current moderate wants of consumers, both here and at the West. No sales of city for the day. For country made the prices were 4¼@4¾c, packages free, as to quality, with sales of 35,000 lb in lots.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the interest of buyers was confined to limited quantities. As concerns the West, it had no orders here, with its home markets at 6c, or relatively lower than Eastern markets, while the local lard refiners were carrying supplies for the most part well up to any current needs for compound lard. Meanwhile the pressers make accumulations. Sale of 40,000 lb out of town, delivered here at 6c; while for city, 6c was a nominal price, although 6¼c in default of demand was held by the pressers. For lard stearine there was a quiet and nominal market at 7¼c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the weakness abroad, and reports of good outlook for the crop at Santos, with local longs realizing, and the close was steady at 5@20 points' decline. Havre was steady at ¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet at partly ½ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 15¾c for No. 7....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—October, 2,500 bags at 14.50c, 500 bags at 14.55c, 250 bags at 14.50c; December, 250 bags at 14.35, 2,750 bags at 14.30; January, 500 bags at 14.15c; March, 250 bags at 13.95c, 250 bags at 13.90c. Total, 7,250 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 2,000 bags December for October. Total for day, 11,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.10@14.20	11.95@12.05
February	14.00@14.10	11.85@11.95
March	13.90@13.95	11.80@11.90
April	13.75@13.85	11.80@11.85
May	13.60@13.70	11.75@11.85
September	14.60@14.75	13.40@13.45
October	14.50@14.55	12.80@12.85
November	14.30@14.40	12.25@12.30
December	14.25@14.30	12.15@12.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	259,379
Arrivals:	
Steamer Kaffir Prince, Rio	14,103
Steamer Kaffir Prince, Santos	7,109
Steamer Kaffir Prince, Bahia	1,000
	22,212
Total	281,591
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,722
Total stock in New-York to-day	270,869
Total stock in Baltimore	56,430
Arrivals	....
Total	56,430
Deliveries yesterday	829—55,601
Total stock in New-Orleans	37,525
Arrivals	....
Total	37,525
Deliveries yesterday	1,223—36,302
Total stock in other ports	....
	91,903
Total stock in United States	362,772
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 12	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 12	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 12	103,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
	215,000
Total	577,772
Same time 1894	464,735

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 10...1.60 below No. 7
No. 5...1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7	No. 8...1.25 below No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 10...2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5...1.35 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

	Invoice Rates.		
Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18½	Mexican—	
do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and closed very steady at 8@10 points advance, with Liverpool 1@1½ points up, and local shorts covering, while crop reports were unsatisfactory and port receipts increasing. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 227 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8½
Middling uplands	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-32c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.91@7.96	7.93	7.89	300
October	7.97@7.98	7.98	7.89	17,100
November	8.04@8.05	8.04	7.98	8,900
December	8.12@8.13	8.13	8.05	31,600
January	8.18@8.19	8.19	8.10	85,500
February	8.23@8.24	8.21	8.17	3,300
March	8.28@8.29	8.28	8.22	17,200
April	8.33@8.35	8.29	8.28	1,100
May	8.38@8.40	8.36	8.31	1,000
Total				164,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total This Week Last
Galveston	1958	2415	2380	1835	11585	19145
New-Orleans	4023	1434	1087	1285	13115	19949
Mobile	128	285	127	326	1642	5086
Savannah	1824	2710	1642	3417	12975	22097
Charleston	519	679	875	1351	4928	10415
Wilmington	71	81	280	136	609	2914
Norfolk	22	35	26	402	608	1648
Baltimore	..	..	..	31	31	..
New-York	..	..	..	64	64	294
Boston	36	..	..	..	294	84
Philadelphia	610	50	179	135	1194	84
West Point	..	..	..	..	..	137
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	2803
Total	9191	7689	6596	8982	47035	84522
This day last week	2830	971	4278	3503	..	..
This day last year	13558	11860	12209	17680	..	..

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week— Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	4,312	3,680	2,965
Dallas	690	416	357
Shreveport	240	94	1,486
Little Rock	9	88	764
Helena	19	....	50
Vicksburg	35	2	95
Columbus, Miss	98	....	142
Natchez	345	103	646
Memphis	176	206	1,215
Nashville	2	....	13
Selma	1,002	875	1,389
Montgomery	4,114	3,545	2,549
Eufaula	904	611	883
Columbus, Ga	1,601	1,175	1,817
Macon	1,121	1,109	97
Albany	1,933	1,638	a1,593
Atlanta	....	....	457
Rome	4	....	9
Augusta	3,250	2,578	b5,118
Columbia	189	189	....
Newberry	95	95	ad
Charlotte	97	97	....
Raleigh	85	108	802
St. Louis	38	1,115	7,282
Houston	20,493	17,321	7,629
Meridian	97	200	340
Cincinnati	202	191	5,526
Yazoo City	....	....	60
Total	41,153	35,430	43,299

a Corrected. b Actual.

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Rec'ts.	Ship'ts.	St'ks.
Brenham	6401	4690	6609
Dallas	801	380	501
Shreveport	648	325	1833
Little Rock	44	....	a117
Helena	2	....	123
Vicksburg	69	116	a1609
Columbus, Miss	190	143	369
Natchez	102	539	880
Memphis	200	961	3782
Nashville	218	....	381
Selma	2557	1534	2375
Montgomery	5651	3855	3500
Eufaula	724	919	641
Columbus, Ga	2154	1897	2223
Macon	2426	2354	1641
Albany	2065	1912	1958
Atlanta	208	99	a426
Rome	26	75	a50
Augusta	4694	4282	b3713
Columbia	538	538	....
Newberry	100	150	..
Charlotte	344	200	179
Raleigh	798	642	a992
St. Louis	1151	4939	9212
Houston	41280	32948	17248
Meridian	183	253	110
Cincinnati	929	805	5130
Yazoo City	101	..	a1215
Total	74144	63990	67117

a.—Corrected. b.—Actual.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	Liverpool, Sept. 13. 1893.	1894.
Sales of the week	42,000	66,000
Sales American	35,000	58,000
Sales for export	2,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	2,000	1,000
Actual export	5,000	8,000
Forwarded	43,000	56,000
Total stock	1,145,000	915,000
Of which American	1,020,000	705,000
Total imports of week	6,000	9,000
Of which American	4,000	8,000
Amount afloat	19,000	38,000
Of which American	13,000	28,000
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Sept. 13, 1895, 4 9-32d; Sept. 14, 1894, 3 27-32d; Sept. 15, 1893, 4⅝d.		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings moderate, with a fair inquiry at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@2	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@3		

RICE—Business rather slow, but full prices asked.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3⅛@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅛
Good	4⅜@4½	Java	3½@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	..
Fancy	5¾@6		$1.00@$1.10
Fair	3⅞@4	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was very dull, but held at previous prices, without business. Refined less active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@..

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) f.t ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	4⅞	5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	5 1-16
Powdered	4½	4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4½	4 11-16
Granulated	4¼	4 7-16
Fine granulated	4¼	4 7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜	4 7-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅜	4 9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4¼	4 11-16
Cubes	4½	4 11-16
XXXX powdered	4⅝	4 15-16
Molds	4½	4 11-16
Diamond	4⅝	4 15-16
Confectioners' A	4¼	4 7-16
(1) Columbia A	4	4 3-16
(2) Windsor A	4	4 3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4	4 3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	4 3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16	4⅛
No. 6	3⅞	4 1-16
No. 7	3⅞	4 1-16
No. 8	3 11-16	3⅞
No. 9	3⅝	3 13-16
No. 10	3 9-16	3⅝
No. 11	3½	3 11-16
No. 12	3 7-16	3½
No. 13	..	3 1-16
No. 14	..	3 1-16

EGGS—A moderate inquiry, but rather a steady holding of fine lots, while average stock is freely offered.

State, country marks	16 @	17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16 @	16½
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	15½@	16
Western, northerly sections, good quality	15 @	15½
Western, central sections, good to prime	15 @	15½
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	14 @	15
Western, refrigerator, prime	14½@	15
Western and southwestern, fair, per 30-doz. case	$3.60	@$4.30
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz. case	3.00	@ 3.60
Western, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.70	@ 3.00
Western, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.10	@ 2.40
Western seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.50	@ 2.85
Western culls, ungraded	1.25	@ 2.40

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady and moderately active. Sweets freely offered. Onions in light demand. Tomatoes quiet and weaker.

Cauliflowers, good to choice, per bbl	75@$1.25
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	25@ 50
Cucumber pickles, choice, per 1,000	1.50@ 2.00
Cucumber pickles, poor to fair, per 1,000	25@ 1.25
Cabbages, per 100	2.50@ 3.00
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	5.00@ 7.50
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	4.00@ 6.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@ 40
Celery, State and Western, average prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@ 10
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	50@ 75
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50@ 65
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.37
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	75@ 90
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	90@ 1.12
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@ 1.12
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	15@ 25
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.12@$1.25
Jersey, Rural and Blush, choice, bbl	1.00@ 1.12
Jersey Glants, &c., in bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls	1.75@ 1.87

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEANS AND PEAS—No relief comes to the market as yet. Exporters get only a few and small orders, and home jobbers cannot be expected to buy much until the weather becomes more seasonable. Holders of old stock, both domestic and foreign, are very anxious to get it out of the way of new, which promises to be here in quantity very shortly, and the pressure to sell results in constant cutting of values. Hence our quotations must be considered somewhat nominal, and could probably not be obtained for round lots. Green peas dull and rather heavy under weak Western advices. We quote: Beans—Marrow, $1.65@$1.70; do, pea, $1.60; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $2.10; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, Lima, California, $3.25@$3.40; do, foreign, marrow, $1.50@$1.60; do, foreign, pea, $1.50@$1.55; do, foreign, medium, $1.35@$1.50. Green Peas—Barrels, 97½c; do, bags, 90c; do, Scotch, 90c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The supply of bricks is less than it has been for some time past, and the demand is fairly good. Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4@$4.62½ per 1,000; Fishkills, $4@$4.62½; up-river hard, $3.50@$4.25; Jerseys, $3.62½@$4.25; pale, $1.50@$2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11. Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $18@$19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.65@2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 85c per bbl, and do, finishing, 95c; State common lime, 70@75c, and do, finishing, $1@$1.05....Laths are worth $1.75@$1.80 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@26c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quiet, and with rather more liberal offerings the tone of prices is weaker, except for fancy red table sorts. Fancy Bartlett pears rule firm, but there are many defective lots, both fresh packed and in house, going at lower prices. Seckel steady, but few good enough to reach top quotation. Later kinds more plenty and lower. Peaches show no change in the range of prices, but trade was quiet and lower grades ruled weaker. State grapes in moderate supply, but quiet, the market being amply supplied with up-river stock, which is pressed for sale at relatively low prices. Fancy large watermelons firm, but small to medium quiet and barely steady. Muskmelons firm. Cranberries in liberal supply, dull, accumulating, and easier. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, green, $1.37@$1.50; do, blush, $1.50@$1.75; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, blush, $1.37@$1.62½; do, green, $1.25@$1.37; do, opean heads, 75c@$1. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; do, Seckel, $2@$3; do, later kinds, $1@$2. Peaches, Jersey, fancy, $1@$1.25 per basket; do, fair to good, 60@85c; do, inferior, 30@50c; do, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$2; do, Delaware smocks and small white, per basket, 30@50c. Grapes, State, Delaware, per basket, 10@12c; do, Niagara, 7@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, per case, 75@$1; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, black, 40@50c. Watermelons, per 100, $7@$20, as to size. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $4@$6.25; crates, $1.75@$2.12. DRIED—Buyers are not much interested in new evaporated apples as yet, and the old stock in cold storage has very little attention. The small jobbing sales are at about the figures quoted, but values for round lots are nearly nominal. Sundried apples coming forward freely and sales are comparatively few; prices low, and weak. Chops have some inquiry, and cores and skins are steady. Peaches not moving, except in a small jobbing way. Raspberries unchanged. Prime huckleberries and cherries steadier. Few sales of blackberries at 4c. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, per lb, 5@7c; do,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Gold Shipments in Unexpected Volume Break the Prices of Securities.

RECOVERY ON BANK DEPOSITS

Beginning Made in the Plan of the Banks to Restore Treasury Gold to the Hundred-Million-Dollar Mark.

FRIDAY, P. M.

Withdrawals of gold for export in unexpected volume caused a break in the security market to-day, which doubtless compensated holders of contracts on the short side for the vexations and disappointments of recent operations. An emergency which led a banking house associated with the bond syndicate to make a shipment of $2,500,000 brought on the 'selling movement. Explanation that the shipment was to be made with syndicate concurrence and that only a sentimental obligation had restrained earlier shipments hardly sufficed to check the movement. Later in the day, when gold from the banks began to reach the Sub-Treasury, with promises of prompt and full restoration of the reserve from the same source, prices turned. Then came J. Pierpont Morgan's statement that while contract obligations had ceased with the payment for the bonds several months ago, the syndicate intended to assist the Government until trade conditions could maintain the reserve. This added assurance to relief, under which all securities had substantial recovery.

The day's record thus appears in print much less favorable than it was in fact. With the banks sending gold to the Treasury, it will be easy to carry the reserve to the $100,000,000 mark. This source of supply alone would be sufficient for all purposes. In addition, offers of $1,000,000 in gold were received to-day from banks in other cities, in exchange for bank notes of small denominations, in response to the Treasury offer to ship such notes at favored rates. The probabilities are that other offers of the same kind will be made. Thus, no doubt can remain, deposits will exceed withdrawals in the next few days, until the reserve shall be intact again.

To-day's course of prices could hardly have been different, considering the violence and suddenness of the gold news. In the recovery, although signs of returning buoyancy appeared, the effects of the shock could not be entirely shaken off. The market had acted yesterday as if causes for reaction had been removed. Selling pressure seemed to be exhausted, and prices were tending upward again, with every appearance of energy. The reduction in the rate of foreign exchange promised an end to anxiety on gold account. Withdrawals were expected to-day, but not in large amount. The readiness of the banks to deposit gold was considered as certain to make good all Treasury losses. Such complete reversal of affairs naturally upset all plans and calculations, and it was not easy to recover balance.

The break in prices, however, was by no means an unmixed evil. It found many buyers more than willing to take advantage of it. It could not change the business situation or outlook, on which the recent advance had been built. Since the market has been ruled of late by those who did not enter it for snap speculation, but who acted upon deliberate conviction, the accident of a day could not disturb them. They were, accordingly, ready to meet declines with buying orders, confident of a quick rebound, which will show substantial profits much sooner than could be expected in the ordinary course of prices in a bull movement. That such a movement is still on, having suffered only the temporary interruption to which all good things are liable, does not admit of the slightest question in the minds of the majority of operators in the present market.

With reference to the foreign exchange market, further reduction of rates was made to-day, demand bills selling at $4.89¾. Making allowance for the day's withdrawals as a factor in the change, bankers agree that the rate is becoming easier through the operation of trade laws. An end to the delays in the crop movement seems to have been nearly reached. Commercial bills are having an influence in the market, which must increase until soon all chance will be removed of shipping gold except at a loss.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in small demand and liberal supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was fairly active. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $103,713,835; balances, $7,421,199; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $287,017.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was unsettled. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¾@4.89 for sixty-day bills, 4.89¾@4.90 for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 15-16 and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—25@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 63⅞; Illinois Central, 1, to 104¾; St. Paul, ⅞, to 75⅞; Atchison, ⅝, to 7⅛; Erie second consols, ¼, to 78¾; New-York Central, ¼, to 105; Erie, ⅛, to 9; Reading, ⅛, to 10, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 15⅛. Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 58. British consols were steady at 107⅝ for money and 107 13-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £131,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 95c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 28c for checks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $3,112,487, against $2,868,502 last week, and $2,254,932 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,207,246, against $2,925,205 last week, and $3,356,726 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Oct. 15. For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Oct. 9, and of the above dividend, transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20 to Oct. 15.

—Manhattan Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 13 to Oct. 2. The annual meeting of shareholders will be held Nov. 13, and the transfer books will again be closed from Oct. 11 to Nov. 14.

—The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) making $5,618,750 paid in dividends to date, payable Sept. 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Sept. 20.

—Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has declared a dividend of $3.50 on the preferred stock, and $1 on the common stock, for the year ended June 30, payable Oct. 21. Transfer books will close Sept. 30, and reopen Oct. 22.

—Welsbach Light Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent., payable Sept. 19, to stockholders of record on Sept. 13.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	149	149	148	150	26
American Cotton Oil	22	22½	22	22¼	22	22½	900
American Cotton Oil pf	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	70¼	72½	210
*American Sugar Refining	110¾	110⅝	108⅞	108⅞			1,100
*Am. Sugar Ref., ex div	107½	107⅝	104¾	105⅝	105	105⅛	86,495
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf., ex div	99½	99½	99½	99¼	98½	100	223
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95		95	15
American Tobacco	95	96	94¼	95¾	95¾	96	8,655
*American Bank Note	43	43	43	43			
A., T. & S. F., 3d in. pd	20¼	20¼	19⅝	20	19¾	⅝	26,525
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	32¼	32⅜	31⅝	32	31⅝	32⅝	2,350
Atlantic Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝	100
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝	1,120
Canadian Pacific	56¼	56½	56¼	56¼	56	58½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	20	20	20⅝	1,160
Chicago Gas	61⅜	63¼	61⅛	62¼	62¼	62⅝	11,870
Chicago & Northwestern	103¼	103⅝	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	6,880
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	86⅞	86⅞	84⅝	85⅜	85⅜	85½	54,075
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47	47	44⅝	45	44⅜	45¼	3,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74⅜	75	73¾	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	56,520
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120½	120½	120	120	120	120⅜	25
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	70	70	67	67¼	67	67⅝	32,260
Cleveland & Pittsburg	164	164	164	164	162½		1
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	39¼	37½	38	37¾	38	2,450
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	24¼	24⅜	24	24¾	24½	25	400
Consolidated Gas Company	143	143	142	143	142½	143½	310
Delaware & Hudson	131½	131½	130⅜	131⅜	131	132	768
Del., Lack. & Western	163¾	163⅝	160¾	160⅝	163	165	1
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	17½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	54	54	53½	54	53½	54½	1,400
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	11,980
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99⅝	99¾	100	331
Edison Elec. Ill of Brooklyn	109¼	100¼	109¼	109½	109	109½	38
General Electric	38	38	37¼	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	4,030
Illinois Central	101¾	102	101½	101½	102	103	700
Iowa Central pf	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼	34	34½	100
Laclede Gas	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	27½	28¾	400
Lake Erie & Western	25½	25½	24¾	25⅛	25	26	1,000
Lake Erie & Western pf	78	78	78	78	77½	79	210
Lake Shore	149	149	149	149	148	151	250
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	20	20	20	20	19¼	20¼	110
Louisville & Nashville	63	63¼	62⅜	62⅞	62⅞	63	5,720
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	8	8	9	9½	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	28½	28⅞	28	28⅝	28¾	29¼	700
Michigan Central	100½	100½	100¼	100½	110½	111	1,310
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24	24⅝	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	85¼	86½	100
Minneapolis & St. L., 2d in. pd	59⅜	58¾	59¼	59¼	59	60	25
Minnesota Iron	70	70⅜	70	70¼	69¾	70	300
Missouri Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	38⅞	38⅞	37⅝	38	1,050
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	18	17¼	18	17¼	18	15,141
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	38	38¼	37¼	37¾	37	37¾	450
Morris & Essex	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	166	170	6,200
*National Lead Co	34¾	34¾	33⅜	34¼	34	34⅝	2
*National Lead Co. pf	91	91	91	91	90	91	2,990
New-Jersey Central	112	112	110	110⅝	110½	111	110
New-York Central	103	103	103	103	102¼	103	2,280
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd	58	58	58	58	58	62	225
N. Y. & N. H. rights	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾			100
N. Y., L. E. & W	9	9	8¾	9	8⅞	9	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	23	23	23	23	22	23	2,265
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12¾	12⅜	13	320
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	35	35	33½	34	33¾	34½	300
Norfolk & Western	4¼	4¼	4	4	4	4½	1,660
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	4	4½	300
Northern Pacific	4¼	4½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¾	925
Northern Pacific pf	18½	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅝	665
Ontario & Western	17¾	17¾	17¼	17½	17¼	17¾	1,155
Oregon S. L. & U. N	10	10¼	10	10			750
Pacific Mail	32½	32½	30¼	31⅝	31½	31⅝	6,710
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅞	19⅞	18⅝	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	25,290
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	32	32	32	30	31½	30
P., C., C. & St. L	19	19	19	19	19	19¾	200
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56	56	56	56	56	58	110
Pullman Palace Car Co	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	173	174	150
Rio Grande Western	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	100
Rio Grande Western pf	43¼	43¼	43	43	42	44	200
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	118	118	118	118	116½	118	140
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	8½	8¾	919
St. Louis Southwestern pf	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	18	1,120
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	41⅜	43	41¾	42	2,615
Southern Pacific	24⅝	24⅜	24	24½	24	25	800
Southern Railway	12¾	13	12⅝	13	12⅜	13½	1,421
Southern Railway pf	39⅛	39¼	37⅜	38⅜	38⅜	39	7,606
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43½	43½	41¼	42	42	42½	20,960
Texas Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12	12	12⅛	12⅝	1,870
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½	15	300
Union Pacific, D. & G	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞	6½	20
*U. S. Cordage, all as. pd	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	8	1,010
*U. S. Cordage pf., all as. pd.	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	100
*U. S. Cordage gtd., all as. pd.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	30¾	31¼	200
United States Express	49	49	49	49	47	51	200
United States Rubber	40	40	40	39¾	39¾	40	640
*United States Leather	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	15¾	16¼	1,750
*United States Leather pf	84	84⅞	84	84⅜	84½	85	945
Wabash	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9¾	900
Wabash pf	23⅜	23⅜	22	23⅛	22⅞	23	6,440
Wells-Fargo Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	109	115	6
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¼	93⅛	93⅜	5,152
*Western Union Beef	9	9	9	9	8½	9½	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¼	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16	17	1,120
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	50⅛	50⅝	50	50	50	50½	350
Wisconsin Central	6	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞	6½	200
Total sales							455,238

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend 1½ per cent.

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Con 7s 1,000 s3 130
Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000 113
Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000 115
At, T & S F 4s Trust Receipts
3,000 ..... 81¼
500 ..... 81¾
35,000 81
40,000 ..... 80¾
6,000 ..... 81½
10,000 81
At, T & S F gen 4s when issued
15,000 ..... 82¾
20,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 ..... 82⅝
20,000 82
50,000 ..... 81¾
40,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81½
70,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81⅝
15,000 ..... 81½
60,000 ..... 81⅝
25,000 ..... 81¾
20,000 ..... 81½
Atch, Top & S F Adjust 4s, when iss
11,000 56
25,000 55
30,000 ..... 55½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts 1st instlmt paid
1,000 ..... 33¾
20,000 ..... 33⅞
10,000 ..... 33⅜
10,000 ..... 33½
9,000 ..... 33⅞
10,000 ..... 33⅝
4,000 ..... 33⅜
15,000 ..... 33⅛
10,000 33
10,000 ..... 32⅞
10,000 ..... 32½
10,000 ..... 32⅜
25,000 ..... 32½
5,000 ..... 32⅜
10,000 ..... 32⅛
5,000 ..... 32⅜
1,000 ..... 33¼
25,000 33
5,000 ..... 33⅛
65,000 33
20,000 ..... 33¼
25,000 ..... 33¼
30,000 ..... 32⅞
10,000 ..... 32¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
1,000 115
Canada So 1st gtd
5,000 111
1,000 s3 111
20,000 111
Cent Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 ..... 104½
Cent Pac 6s, 1897
2,000 105
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
7,000 ..... 106½
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 80½
Ches & O con 5s
2,000 ..... 111¾
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 s20F 108¼
2,000 ..... 108½
Chicago & Erie inc
1,000 28
Chesapeake & Ohio Craig Valley 1st
5,000 95
Chicago, Bur & Quin Nebraska Ext 4s
4,000 ..... 93¾
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs
5,000 49
5,000 ..... 48¼
5,000 ..... 48½
5,000 ..... 48¾
Chic, R I & P ext 6s
10,000 106
15,000 ..... 103½
1,000 c 103¼
15,000 ..... 105½
Chic, St. L & N O 6s
3,000 121
Colorado Midl 4s, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ..... 29½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
10,000 ..... 110⅝
12,000 111
Del & Hudson 1st
Penn Div registered
5,000 140
Den & Rio Gde 4s
9,000 93
Dul & Iron Range 1st
5,000 ..... 101½
Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st
5,000 ..... 112½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 101
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
1,000 ..... 95½
Kans City & Pac 1st
1,000 76
9,000 75
Kans Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 75⅛
10,000 75
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000 83
L Erie & W 2d 5s
2,000 106
L S & M So 1st reg
2,000 116
Mexican Int 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 74½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W 5s
7,000 ..... 115¼
Mo. Kan & Tex 2d
25,000 ..... 66¼
13,000 66
Mo. Kan & East 1st
14,000 ..... 94½
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
3,000 77
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ..... 65½
1,000 ..... 65½
N Y Central deb 5s registered
1,000 107
9,000 ..... 106½
Nor & W 100 yr 5s
5,000 65
5,000 s20F 65
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000 ..... 117⅝
Nor Pac 2d Coun
11,000 103
Nor Pac col tr nts
5,000 ..... 85⅞
North Pac cons 5s Trust Co certfs
16,000 ..... 39½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ..... 93¾
Omaha & St. L 1st Trust Co certfs
7,000 43
Oreg Imp con 5s
5,000 44
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs
12,000 ..... 100¾
Oreg Short Line 5s
2,000 103
Trust Co certfs
4,000 ..... 104⅞
5,000 105
15,000 ..... 105½
6,000 105
4,000 ..... 105⅜
Or S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58½
1,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58¾
20,000 ..... 57⅜
36,000 ..... 57½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
5,000 ..... 37⅞
10,000 ..... 37½
10,000 37
10,000 ..... 37¼
23,000 ..... 37½
10,000 s30 37
10,000 s60 ..... 36¾
6,000 ..... 37¼
10,000 ..... 37½
2,000 ..... 37¼
5,000 37
5,000 ..... 36⅞
10,000 ..... 37¼
2d pref inc
10,000 ..... 22½
5,000 ..... 22¾
35,000 ..... 22½
10,000 ..... 22⅝
15,000 ..... 22¾
3d pref inc
1,000 ..... 16⅜
Phil & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 78
10,000 ..... 77⅞
5,000 ..... 77⅞
20,000 ..... 77⅝
10,000 ..... 77½
5,000 ..... 77⅝
30,000 ..... 77½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000 ..... 77½
10,000 77
3,000 ..... 76⅞
15,000 ..... 76½
St Jo & Gr Id 1st Trust Co certfs
1,000 65
St L & Iron Mt 5s
10,000 87
St L & S F, G M 5s
5,000 99
St L & S F Con 4s
5,000 54
St L Southw'n 1st
4,000 80
2,000 ..... 79½
St L Southw 2d inc
5,000 ..... 37½
San A & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 ..... 63½
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certs
10,000 63
10,000 ..... 62½
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs
3,000 50
So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000 ..... 106⅝
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
8,000 95
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 96⅜
3,000 ..... 96⅛
15,000 ..... 96⅞
11,000 ..... 96¼
5,000 96
1,000 ..... 95⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 92
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 28½
1,000 ..... 28¼
5,000 ..... 28⅞
5,000 ..... 28⅝
5,000 ..... 28½
10,000 ..... 28⅝
2,000 ..... 28¼
Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000 107
Union Pac 1st, '98
1,000 108
Union Pac 1st, '99
7,000 ..... 108½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 42½
39,000 42
4,000 ..... 42¼
25,000 42
7,000 ..... 42¼
4,000 b3 ..... 42½
10,000 42
U S Cordage 1st Trust Co certfs
15,000 ..... 48¼
37,000 48
U S Cordage Co 1st small bonds
1,300 47
Virginia Mid G M
4,000 ..... 101½
Wabash R R 1st
20,000 ..... 108⅝
23,000 ..... 108½
3,000 ..... 108¾
13,000 ..... 108⅜
7,000 ..... 108⅝
5,000 ..... 108½
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
10,000 79
8,000 ..... 78½
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000 33
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000 107
Registered
1,000 107
W N Y & Penn gen
10,000 49
W N Y & Penn inc
10,000 ..... 19¼
W Nor Car 1st 6s
10,000 ..... 115½
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs
6,000 60
10,000 ..... 59¼
10,000 ..... 59¾
1,000 59
Total sales $2,278,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	...
Alton & T. H.	66½	67½
American Coal	95	100
American District Telegraph	35	40
American Express	114	115
Baltimore & Ohio	64	66
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
*Bay State Gas	19½	20½
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	...
Boston A. L. pf	105	...
Brunswick Co	2¼	3¼
Buff., R. & P	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N	52	...
Cedar F. & M	...	10
Central Pacific	19	19¾
Chicago & Alton	163	...
Chicago & Alton pf	173	...
Chi. & E. Ill	52	54
C. & E. Ill. pf	102	104
C. & N. W. pf	145	147½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	34	40
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4½
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	68
Commercial Cable	155	170
Consolidated Coal	32½	...
D. M. & Ft. D	9½	10¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	53	...
*D., S. S. & A	6½	8
*D. S. S. & A. pf	12	16
Erie Tel. & Tel	60½	61½
Ev. & T. H	37	39
Ev. & T. H. pf	57	...
Gt. Nor. pf	127	130
G. B. & W., t. r	¾	2
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	1½	2½
Homestake	27	...
Ill. Steel Co	75	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19⅜	20
Iowa Central	10¼	10⅜
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9½
Keok. & D. M	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf	17	...
Laclede G. pf	85	87
Long Island	85	87
L., St. L. & T	½	4
Mah. Coal R	106	...
Man. Beach	6	7¼
Md. Coal pf	50	63
Mexican Central	12½	13½
Mexican National ctfs	2½	3
Mobile & Ohio	24	25
N., C. & St. L	90	96
Nat. Lin. Oil	24	26
National Starch	7	8
Nat. St. 1st pf	50	...
Nat. St. 2d pf	...	31
New Cent.	7	9
N. Y. & N. H	178	182
N. Y., C. & St. L	15½	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	33½
Norfolk So	68	75
Nor. & West. pf	14½	15
Northwestern Tel	100½	...
Ohio Southern	9¾	10¼
Ontario Mining	9½	10½
Oregon Improvement	8	11
Ore. R. & N	28	28
Pennsylvania Coal	310	...
Peo. & East	9	10
Peo., D. & E	6½	6⅞
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	54	...
P., F. W. & C	163	...
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	...
Quicksilver	...	3⅞
Quicksilver pf	3	10
Rens. & Sar	180	...
St. J. & G. I	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	32	34
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91	...
St. P. & O. pf	117	119½
St. P., M. & M	115½	117½
Silver bullion certificates	67⅛	67½
So. Cot. Oil	...	45
Twin City R. T	28	...
Twin City R. T. pf	100	...
T. P. Land Tr	10	10½
Tol. & O. C	41	48
Tol. & O. C. pf	78	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M	1¾	2½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	17	...
U. S. Rubber pf	94	94½
Utica & B. River	150	...

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	10
Am. Sug. Ref.	107¾	107¾	105	105⅝	41,520
Am. Tobacco	94⅝	96¼	94⅝	95¼	400
A., T. & S. F.	20½	20¼	19½	19⅝	9,180
Ark. C. Imp	28½	28¾	28¼	28½	50
Balt. & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64½	50
Chicago Gas	61½	63	61¼	62¼	2,080
C., R. I. & P.	79	79	77¼	77⅝	6,000
Ch., B. & Q.	87	87	84⅝	85⅞	18,160
C., M. & S. P.	75¼	75¼	73⅝	74⅜	39,430
Cent. of N. J.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	100
Ch. & N. W.	103½	103¾	102½	102½	300
Ches. & Ohio	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	60
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18¼	810
Gen. Elec.	38	38	37	37⅝	700
Louis. & N.	62⅞	63	62½	62⅝	840
Manhattan	110	110	110	110	220
Mo. Pacific	38¾	38⅝	37	37⅜	1,180
Nat. Lead	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	320
New-England	60	60	60	60	10
N. Y., O. & W.	17½	17½	17½	17¼	30
Pacific Mail	32½	32½	30½	31¼	250
Phil. & Rdg.	19½	19¾	18¾	19⅜	4,850
South. Ry. pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	20
S. L. S. W. pf.	18	18	18	18	10
Tenn., C. & I.	43	43	41¼	41⅞	950
Texas Pac	12	12½	12	12⅛	60
U. S.C.,4th pd.	8	8	8	8	250
U. S. Leather.	16	16	16	16	20
Wabash pf	23½	23¼	22¼	22⅜	130
West. Union	93⅛	93¼	92⅜	93¼	350
W. & L. E. pf.	50	50	50	50	50
Total sales					129,840

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	$10,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	82½	82½	81¾	81¾	12,000
R. I. 5s, c	106	106	106	106	4,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.09	.09	.09	.09	200
Iron Silver	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Isabella	.25	.26	.25	.26	900
Mol. Gibson	.60	.65	.60	.65	1,000
Total sales					4,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. Option	58	59⅝	57¾	59¼	1,165,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	93	97
American Bank Note	42	45
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159½	162½
American Grocery 1st pf	52	...
American Surety Company	220	227
American Typefounders'	4	5
American Typefounders' pf	80½	...
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107½
†

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 50 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

FINAL NOTICE
TO ALL HOLDERS OF
Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

23 Wall Street, New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.

Referring to the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated August 20th, 1895, you are hereby reminded that, in order to obtain the deduction of $4 per share from the assessment on preferred stock and of $6 per share from the assessment on common stock, Preferred and Common Stock, as above, must be deposited under the plan of reorganization by September 20th, 1895, and $2 per share on preferred stock and $3 per share on common stock, on account of the assessment, must be paid on or before that date.

Stock not so deposited, or on which such installment shall not be paid by that date, must pay the full assessment of $12 per share on preferred stock and $18 per share on common stock, without deduction, and no excuse whatever can be accepted for delay.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New-York, Sept. 5, 1895.

OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company
Equipment Trust.
SERIES A.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the terms of the said Trust, fifty-one certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

Nos. 2, 3, 8, 19, 21, 42, 58, 60, 65, 66, 76, 81, 94, 122, 130, 132, 133, 145, 157, 174, 193, 206, 208, 210, 212, 223, 238, 251, 255, 265, 276, 290, 310, 319, 333, 343, 354, 366, 369, 377, 384, 387, 390, 425, 426, 436, 458, 471, 477, 478, 494.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Oct. 1, 1895.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE, } Trustees.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK OF New-York of the money remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York.

Kate E. Brundage, 132 Bowery, March, 1878.....$94.27
W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888.....67.99
Hornum Patent Register Co., 605 Grand St., October, 1880.....388.86
J. G. Koerner, 85 Sheriff St., February, 1855.....58.53
Katz & Weiner Brothers, 450 Broome St., January, 1868.....74.75
Fourteenth Ward School Library Fund, New-York City.....109.85
David Horgan, 19 Second St., January, 1890.....410.76
G. W. T. Lord, 901 Broadway, April, 1886.....107.51
Abe Morris, 22½ Catharine St., January, 1863.....50.25
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872.....63.68
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., June, 1886.....53.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1895. JOS. T. KEHOE,
Notary Public (No. 12) N. Y. Co.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York.

Nov. 3, 1869, Miller & Herold, New-York.$55.25
Oct. 19, 1871, Williams Stiegler, New-York. 73.62
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York. 83.09
Oct. 4, 1872, J. Meyer, New-York..... 96.14
Oct. 1, 1874, A. M. Christaller, New-York.204.58
April 25, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York.... 65.66
May 31, 1876, S. Loesch, New-York..... 62.72
Dec. 9, 1889, F. di Hamy, New-York.....117.82
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York..... 54.56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1895. G. F. KRAPP (126,)
au31-1aw6wS Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will
BE REDEEMED AT $1,080 EACH.
with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest Payable January and July in New-York or Baltimore, at the option of the holder.

Total Amount of Mortgage $4,000,000, of which $300,000 are retained in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements, leaving $3,700,000 Bonds outstanding.

These are $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal, and are secured by First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company; both principal and interest are payable "in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness," and "without any deduction for National, State, or Municipal Taxes."

A controlling interest in the road has recently been purchased by the Southern Railway Company, and it will be run in connection with that system, which it joins at Macon, Georgia, extending to Palatka, Florida, a distance of 285 miles of main line with ample side tracks.

It owns large and valuable terminal properties at both Macon and Palatka, besides about one mile of frontage on the St. John's River. These terminals are estimated to be worth fully $500,000.

The roadbed is in good condition and is laid with 60-lb. steel rail. The road is well equipped, comparing favorably in that respect with the Plant System, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlantic Coast Line.

The traffic of the road is diversified and is steadily increasing. The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1895, were:

Gross Earnings ($2,958 per mile)..	$843,530
Operating Expenses.....	614,935
Net Earnings.....	228,595
Interest on $3,700,000 outstanding Bonds	185,000
Surplus over fixed charges.....	43,595

These earnings were made before the road became a part of the Southern System, and almost entirely from local business, and in a year of not unusual prosperity.

The earnings for 1893 and 1894 were $817,322 and $831,052, respectively.

The connection with the Southern Railway System will be of great advantage, as it will enable the Georgia Southern & Florida to handle a large through business heretofore thrown over other lines, thus enlarging its traffic and increasing its earnings.

The following table, taken from the latest comparative reports obtainable, is interesting as comparing the First Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Southern & Florida with those of the Columbia & Greenville, Georgia Pacific, and Western North Carolina, which are similarly situated with regard to the Southern Railway, all being controlled and operated as parts of the Southern Railway System:

	Sales Aug. 1895.	Maturing.	Bonds Per Mile.	Earnings Per Mile 1893.
Columbia & Greenville Firsts.....113		20½ Yrs.	$12,200	$2,468
Georgia Pacific Firsts.....114		26½ "	10,000	3,269
Western North Carolina Firsts.....115		19 "	12,500	2,913
Georgia Southern & Florida.....		50 "	13,000	2,868

The undersigned offer at par and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, $1,200,000 of the above described bonds of the GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them to investors.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company
Income Bonds,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.

The undersigned have entered into a tentative agreement with the Committee representing the Consolidated Bondholders, conditioned upon receiving the assent of 75 per cent. of the above securities. The plan provides for an issue of stock, $2,500,000.00.

Class "A" Debentures.... $600,000.00
Class "B" Debentures....7,000,000.00

There will be no fixed charges on the property, other than taxes, nor can any be placed thereon, or the property sold or leased without the consent of 75 per cent. of the stock. All of the Common Stock will be issued to the holders of the First Mortgage and the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The debentures of each class are to be delivered to the undersigned, as provided in the agreement between the Committees for distribution, as follows:

Each holder of $1,000 Income bond, upon payment of an assessment of $40 per bond, will be entitled to receive $40 in Class "A" Debentures and $600 in Class "B" Debentures.

Each holder of Preferred Stock, upon payment of an assessment of $450, (4.50 per share,) will be entitled to receive $450 in Class "A" Debentures and $5,000 in Class "B" Debentures.

Each holder of Common Stock, upon payment of an assessment of $450, $4.50 per share,) will be entitled to receive $450 in Class "A" Debentures and $4,500 in Class "B" Debentures. Scrip will be issued for fractional amounts.

An underwriting syndicate has been formed to take over the securities above the amount hereinbefore mentioned, in case the security holders shall fail to take their allotment. Committee reserves right to declare plan operative at any time. Proceeds of assessments will be applied to discharge prior liens, expenses of foreclosure, reorganization charges, and for additional equipment, rails, &c., any unexpended balance to be paid into treasury of new company for its use. The Committee earnestly recommends this plan. To entitle security holders to participate, all securities must be deposited, agreement signed, and assessment paid on or before Sept. 25, 1895, at office Manhattan Trust Co., New-York. The Committee has prepared a circular giving full details of the proposed plan and the rights of the various security holders and form of assent, which will be furnished on application by either of the undersigned.

Dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD CO.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ p. c.) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New-York, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, September 14th, and remain closed until Wednesday, October 2d, 1895. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO., 26 Court St., Brooklyn,
September 9, 1895.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., September 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1, 1895. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Dividends.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 108.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September, inst.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 20, inst., and reopened on the morning of Oct. 15 next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Sept. 13, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 206.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for August, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York et al., vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., et al.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the thirty-first day of August, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the petition of its receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as SOLE continuing receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway, in said city, sell at public auction, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, without recourse upon the receivership, all my right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, as such receiver, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in and to the following claim, to wit:

Claim of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, for the principal sum of one million two-hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($1,213,405.29) alleged to be due for money advanced by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, set out and claimed in a suit brought January 5th, 1893, by F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, then receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State and County of New-York, against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and thereafter removed from said State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, and still pending and undetermined in said last named court.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale, and no bid of less amount than five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be accepted.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said claim will be required to pay at once to the undersigned receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bids should be rejected by the Court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale, and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the claim to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, September 3d, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor of Estate of A. C. Hallam, M. D.

10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
30 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
151 shs. Amphion Academy, B'klyn, (Hypd.)
By order of Executor.
$2,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
For account of whom it may concern.
90 shs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Bank of America.
120 shs. Sterling Incandescent Gas Light Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$1,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. 6 p. c. Purchase Money Note 1900.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Constd. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1915.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 640 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

—An attachment for $25,000 has been received by the Sheriff against Henry M. Anthony, commission merchant of 100 and 102 Reade Street, who assigned last week, in favor of the United States National Bank, on five notes. The bank discounted these notes on a written statement made by Mr. Anthony showing his condition on Dec. 31, 1894, as being: Assets, $967,653 and liabilities, $425,000. It is claimed by the bank that recent disclosures show that the statement was not accurate; that the liabilities then were greatly in excess of $425,000, and the assets were more than $100,000 less than $967,653.

—Alfred J. Pulsford was appointed receiver yesterday for A. E. Chasmar & Co., a corporation doing engraving, printing, and publishing for monthly publications, at 34 Union Square, on the application of Charles Strauss, in proceedings brought by the officers for a voluntary dissolution of the company. Alfred E. Chasmar, President of the company, stated that the assets, which consist chiefly of machinery and plant, cost $40,000, but if sold in the usual manner by the receiver would probably realize only $8,000 or $9,000. There are collectable accounts of $1,000.

—Louis M. Ernst, doing a wholesale clothing business as Louis M. Ernst & Co., at 16 West Third Street, has given a bill of sale to Sigmund Goldberg to secure a claim of $15,000 for money loaned. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained an attachment against Mr. Ernst for $910. His liabilities are said to be $25,600.

—Three executions have been received by the Sheriff against the Springer & Welty Company, which print theatrical posters, at 1,241 to 1,251 Broadway, for $3,270. Of this amount $3,068 is in favor of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company.

—The store of C. O. Vandorn, hardware merchant of Saratoga, was closed yesterday morning on Sheriff's executions. The liabilities are about $15,000. The preferred creditors are the First National Bank of Saratoga and Mrs. Vandorn.

—The H. B. Claflin Company has taken possession of the store of Lasker & Ober, manufacturers of cloaks, at 304 Broadway, under a bill of sale for $1,100. The liabilities are estimated at $2,500.

—Judgment for $38,821 was entered here yesterday against the Congley Electric Company of Hoboken, N. J., in favor of George B. Hopkins and W. P. Dixon for money loaned between March 23, 1893, and July 3, 1895.

—The C. H. Stratton Carriage Company of Buffalo made application for dissolution yesterday morning. George H. Headley was appointed receiver.

—Theotime Lanclot, restaurant keeper of Montreal, has assigned, with liabilities of about $25,000.

A Long-Continued Drought.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Owing to long-continued drought in this section and the unprecedented scarcity of water in the reservoirs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, navigation has been suspended since Aug. 30. The bottoms of the reservoirs are like parched deserts and it will require long and heavy rains to fill them sufficiently to start boating again. The farmers of this section have been great sufferers from the drought. The hay crop is almost a complete failure, and other late crops have suffered. The Delaware River has never been so low within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR

The Twenty-seventh District Republican Convention Adjourns.

KRUM HAS A SUBSTANTIAL LEAD

The Platt Men, Under the Guidance of Snell, Eagerly Accept a Postponement Until After the State Convention.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-seventh District adjourned this afternoon after the four hundred and thirty-fourth ballot, to reconvene next Wednesday, no place being named, but with an understanding that it will probably be in Amsterdam.

Keck, the Platt candidate, has determined that if the situation doesn't brighten after Tuesday next, he will endeavor to get an adjournment to Fonda or Johnstown. This was discussed this morning, but Snell, who has been keeping out of sight since yesterday morning, did not care to expose his vulnerable point by opposing the proposition in open convention. So it is left to time and influence. As it was he was thankful for an adjournment.

The exigencies of the case demanded an immediate change of climate. The Montgomery delegates were beginning to feel uneasy under the constant pressure applied from the outside. The Schoharie people, courteous and obliging, had been yielding to the many requests from the other side for long intermissions. The Montgomery and Fulton County people, living near by, took advantage of their position to get home and attend to their personal affairs, while Krum's contingent, unable to get away by reason of distance, were tiring out. This was all foreseen by Snell, who regards Schoharie as easy game. As was to be expected, the Schoharie men reasoned that an adjournment for the State Convention had to come at last, and what mattered an extra day of balloting? They did not consider that they were dealing with Platt men, who knew the importance of getting their delegates away from Amsterdam as soon as possible. They only thought of getting home for rest. This morning they canvassed the other side, and were assured that there was an earnest desire to defer to the wishes of Krum and his followers.

Platt's Chairman, Fenton of Fulton, was in such a hurry to launch the motion that he couldn't wait to fix the place for reconvening, and gave the delegates barely time to respond. Five minutes later the news was telephoned to Snell at Fonda, and that gentleman, in the next two hours, drove eleven miles to shake hands and bid the delegates adieu at the train.

Krum, plucky and positive, does not propose to be beaten, he says, and is prepared to meet Keck on the ground of his own choosing at Saratoga, and very plainly to show the State Committee that it cannot afford to override the sentiment of the best men in the Twenty-seventh District and interfere, especially in behalf of an objectionable candidate. He will be able to point to such widely known Republicans as the Sandfords and the Kelloggs, who do not hesitate to say that Keck is not wanted as a representative of the Republicans of Montgomery. Up in Fulton are many others of this same opinion to whom he can refer, who will go even further and defeat Keck at the polls. Then it will be very easy to explain the disreputable scheme that was sprung on the Montgomery Convention.

Democratic primaries were held in Amsterdam to-night. There were no contests. Delegates were elected to a convention to be held Tuesday at Fonda, when State, Senatorial, and Judicial delegates will be elected.

WARNER MILLER IN CHARGE.

The ex-Senator Heads the Herkimer County Delegation.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Republican convention for Herkimer County, held here to-day, witnessed a contest between ex-Senator Warner Miller and Titus Sheard, which resulted in a stinging defeat for the man who gained his only prominence in politics through the efforts of Mr. Miller. Mr. Sheard has been riding the county for two weeks in his attempt to secure control of the convention, while Mr. Miller scarcely gave the matter any attention until within the last few days. Sheard's defeat was emphatic. Mr. Miller was unanimously elected Chairman of the convention.

The fight came on a resolution complimentary to Mr. Miller, acknowledging him as the leader of the party. The resolution provided that he be the Chairman of the delegation to the State Convention, and that he select his associate delegates. The first part of the resolution, making Mr. Miller Chairman of the delegation, was adopted, but Sheard moved to amend the latter part by naming himself and five others as the associate delegates. This motion was defeated, 36 to 24, and the original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Miller named as his associate delegates E. La Grange Smith, Frankfort; Alfred Dolge, Dolgeville; S. T. Russell, Ilion; Milton Ford and George H. Thomas, Fairfield; Abram Tilyou, Stark.

The contest for Senator between W. C. Prescott of Herkimer and N. E. Ransom of Little Falls resulted in favor of Mr. Prescott, who was allowed to select his delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Senatorial Conference Committee to insist on equal representation with Otsego County.

ALFRED C. SPRING FOR JUDGE.

Eighth District Republican Convention Selects the Third Candidate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—If ex-Congressman Richard Crowley of Lockport had arrived in Buffalo half an hour earlier this afternoon he might have made a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ten Erie County delegates in the Eighth Judicial District Convention, which nominated two candidates for Supreme Judge yesterday, were voting for John Woodward of Chautauqua County because he had the pledge of Col. T. E. Ellsworth, the Republican nominee for Senator from the Forty-fifth District, that the votes of Niagara County would be turned over to Woodward when they were necessary to defeat Justice Alfred C. Spring. Up to 5:30 o'clock Woodward had sixteen votes, nineteen being necessary to nominate. At that time Col. Ellsworth was called upon to fulfill his promise, but, believing that his candidate, Judge Potter, still had a chance, he refused to do so. Meanwhile Richard Crowley, who controlled three of the Niagara delegates, had been sent for, as some of the Erie County men were wavering under the strong pressure that was brought to bear on them. Hearing that Crowley had arrived, the pressure was increased, and some of the Erie men broke away before they could be apprised that Crowley was on hand to fulfill the pledge that Ellsworth had made. The first break was the signal for a stampede, and before Crowley could get the ear of his men, Spring was nominated. The nomination was made on the sixty-ninth ballot. Justice Spring was Surrogate of Cattaraugus twelve years, and is now forty-five years old.

WILBER CONTROLS OTSEGO.

The Congressman Made Chairman of the County Committee.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the Otsego Republican County Convention to-day the following delegates were chosen to the State Convention: D. Forest Wilber, Andrew Davidson, James W. Barnum, C. Porter Root, E. Reed Ford, Menzo H. Nichols, John S. Kidder, and D. C. Johnson. They were instructed to support Judge Celora C. Martin for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were named by Walter L. Brown, and were George I. Wilber, C. Porter Root, George W. Fairchild, T. P. Barker, Nathaniel P. Miller, O. Clarke McCrum, L. M. Cowles, and E. F. Knapp.

Andrew Davidson was chosen delegate to the Judicial Convention, in the interest of Judge Barr Mattice, for Supreme Court.

Charles F. Gorham of Burlington was nominated for member of the Assembly. Frank L. Smith was renominated for District Attorney, and Edgar D. Van Cleft was nominated for Coroner.

Resolutions were adopted commending "the wise, patriotic, and successful Administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton," and the other Republican State officers.

D. F. Wilber was chosen Chairman of the Republican County Committee and E. L. Ford Secretary. The Senatorial Conference Committee was instructed to insist upon placing one more delegate in the convention than Herkimer County does.

FROM STUYVESANT'S PEAR TREE

President Roosevelt Finds Two Pieces at Police Headquarters—One Offered to the New-York Historical Society.

Two pieces of an old pear tree, one with the bark on and the other with the bark missing, and both varnished and mounted, were discovered at Police Headquarters yesterday by Commissioner Roosevelt.

For many years these pieces of wood have been on the top floor of the Mulberry Street building, but it is probable now that they will have a home in the future that is worthy of them.

These pieces of wood have a history, for they are parts of that famous Stuyvesant pear tree that stood in Peter Stuyvesant's bowery not far from the present St. Mark's Church. A placard on one of the pieces reads as follows:

Piece of the Stuyvesant Pear Tree, imported from Holland in 1647 by Petrus Stuyvesant, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of Amsterdam, in New-Netherlands, New-York, and planted in his garden. Is 220 years old. Was situated on the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, until Feb. 25, 1867, when it was run into by a cart loaded with lumber and knocked down.

After this sad catastrophe the two pieces of the pear tree were taken to Police Headquarters by a zealous policeman.

The pear tree will be remembered by old New-Yorkers. Mrs. Travers, the matron of Headquarters, says the pieces are from an apple tree, but she may be in error.

"I intend to have the New-York Historical Society take on of these old relics, if it can be arranged," said President Roosevelt to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon. "In fact, I have just written a letter on the subject to the Secretary."

The letter is as follows:

New-York, Sept 13. 1895.
Secretary New-York Historical Society.

My Dear Sir: We have a section of the old Petrus Stuyvesant pear tree in the Police Department. We feel that this ought to be taken care of in some way. If we have the authority to give it away, we would like to give it to the New-York Historical Association. If we have no such authority, we would like to send it to you to keep until the City chooses to reclaim it, which it doubtless never would.

May I ask if you have any suggestions to make in the matter? Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It is probable that the loan will be accepted by the New-York Historical Society.

TUGBOAT NARRAGANSETT SUNK

She Was Struck by the Mercury in the East River—Her Crew Had to Jump for Their Lives.

The Philadelphia and Reading tugboat Narragansett was sunk in a collision last night by the Boston Towboat Company's tug Mercury. The accident happened at 8 o'clock off Pier 4, East River. The Narragansett was struck on the port side, and sunk within three minutes. No lives were lost.

Capt. Charles B. Smith of the Mercury said his boat had just cleared a tow, when the Narragansett emerged in view, heading down stream and obliquely across the path of the Mercury, which was standing up the river, bound to Pier 18, East River, from Perth Amboy.

According to Capt. Smith, the engines of the Mercury were going astern at the time of the collision. She evidently had considerable headway on, as all of her crew were thrown to the deck by the shock. Her prow opened a great gash in the sides of the Narragansett. That vessel commenced to fill, and, finding that she had sustained a fatal wound, Capt. W. B. Purnell, who commanded the Narragansett, headed her inshore. Two near-by tugboats, one of which was the Beatrice, hurried to the assistance of the sinking boat. The latter kept afloat until within a score of feet of Pier 4, when she dipped under, going down bow foremost. Her crew jumped overboard just before the vessel sunk, and were picked up by the tugs which had come to her aid.

The Mercury was badly injured by the collision, having her bows stove in and forward planking started. She reached Pier 18 unassisted, and made fast there, mooring bow inshore, so as to keep her injured prow from the swash of the channel.

The Narragansett was built in Brooklyn in 1873. Her hailing port is Philadelphia. The vessel is of ninety-six tons register. An effort will be made to raise her to-day. Her funnel and part of her pilot house project above the water.

DIED A PRISONER FOR CONTEMPT

After Five Years in Jail William Stitt Expires in Bellevue Hospital.

William Stitt, known as the "Old Man of Ludlow," because he had been confined in the jail for about five years for contempt of court, died Thursday night in Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Stitt was removed to the hospital Thursday by order of Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, there to remain until able to return to the jail. Dr. D. H. Hackelln, the physician of the prison, had certified that he would die unless removed from the jail for the treatment of a complication of diseases.

He was fifty-one years old, and his incarceration was the result of his contempt of court and his repeated refusal to obey its mandates. Mr. Stitt was appointed about fifteen years ago as administrator of the estate of Joseph Watson, and in 1890 ex-Judge Dittenhoefer applied to the Surrogate for his removal as administrator. Adolph Sanger reported as referee that Mr. Stitt should be removed. He found that Mr. Stitt held in trust for the estate the sum of $26,629.

There was in the United States Trust Company $6,957, and this amount the heirs recovered. Mr. Stitt was then ordered to pay over the balance to the new administrator. He refused, and when a commitment was made out for him he fled to Canada. He came back to the city some time later, and was arrested and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail.

It was stated that at the time of the arrest Mr. Stitt had the money on his person, but the Sheriff had no right to take it. He refused to explain why he did not obey the Court, and repeated efforts to have him released brought no response from the stiff-necked prisoner.

No one claimed Mr. Stitt's body yesterday, and it still lies in the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital. The physicians of the hospital say that Mr. Stitt was in a dying condition when he reached the hospital, and that there was no hope of saving his life. They say that the officials at Ludlow Street Jail should have sent him to the hospital earlier. Death was due to Bright's disease.

OLD-TIME TELEGRAPHERS ADJOURN

Their Successful Convention Ends in a Day of Sightseeing.

The three days' reunion of the United States Military Telegraph Corps and the Old-Time Telegraphers' and Historical Association closed yesterday.

The day was devoted to general sightseeing by the members. The old-time telegraphers were astir betimes yesterday morning, and after breakfast they formed into little parties and proceeded to enjoy a day's outing.

The Bowery was visited and proved a tame disappointment. Pell, Baxter, and other streets of that character were also inspected. The Bridge, Central Park, the Exchanges, and churches were also viewed by many of the excursionists. Still others found pleasure in visits to Glen Island and other resorts.

The delegates began to leave the city yesterday afternoon, and before to-night the last member of the convention will be on his homeward way. All who have attended the reunion declare it to have been a great success.

Arrangements for Dr. Hall's Funeral.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, who died Thursday night at 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, will be held from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon.

The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford. The interment will be in the family plot in the cemetery at New-Dorp, S. I.

INVESTIGATION OF DOCK BOARD

Commissioners of Accounts to Have a Public Hearing—Their Doings Have Been Kept Secret.

Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis had a long talk with Mayor Strong yesterday, and afterward announced that they had decided to begin a public investigation of the Dock Department Sept. 23. They were not ready to say where the public sessions would be held, but they will probably learn that it has been the custom of the Commissioners of Accounts to hold the public investigation in their office in the Stewart Building. The city pays rent for just such purposes.

Charles W. Haskins, one of the expert accountants employed by the Commissioners, and who has been at work in the Dock Department, made his report yesterday, and it was sent to the Mayor. Mayor Strong declined to talk about it. Neither of the Commissioners of Accounts would discuss the report, nor would Mr. Haskins.

It is a fact that the Commissioners of Accounts have been expecting a great deal from the investigation of the Dock Department. There is great interest as to whether they have been justified in their expectations. Secrecy is the rule now as to all matters pertaining to this bureau, and its officials pride themselves on their alleged ability to keep all information away from the public.

It may be that a justification of the Commissioners' methods will be found in the public investigation which has been agreed upon. Investigations are in progress in various other departments.

O

DOGS AND CATS IN POUND

The New Shelter in Brooklyn and Its Variety of Animal Prisoners.

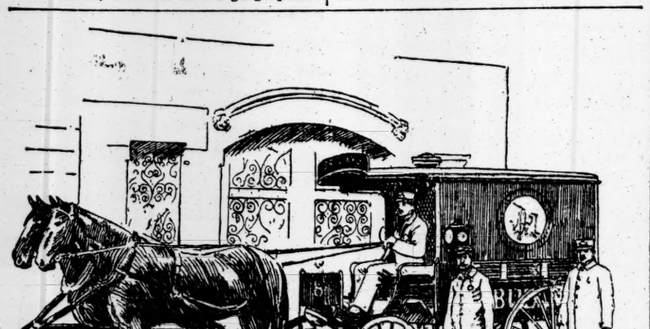
YOU MAY TAKE YOUR PICK FOR $3

A Staghound, a Collie, and a Bull Terrier Among the Collection of the Bergh Society —The Cats.

If any of the returning residents of Brooklyn desire to add to their ménages for the coming Winter a cat or a dog, they will have a large and varied collection to choose from by applying at the Shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Nostrand Avenue and Malbone Street.

The society opened the doors of the shelter to representatives of the press yesterday afternoon. The control of the dog pound has been transferred from the Mayor to the society, which has also the authority to capture stray cats. The society has not been in the exercise of these functions for a month yet, but, with the previous experience in the same kind of work in New-York, this in Brooklyn has been quickly and most satisfactorily arranged.

The shelter, which is in the geographical



Brooklyn Ambulance,
Used to Bring Wandering Dogs and Cats to the New Shelter.

centre of Brooklyn, though not in the centre of the population, is clean, convenient, airy, and spacious, although it is only a temporary wooden structure, which, it is hoped, will soon be replaced with a larger, better-constructed building worthy of the city. The present building was formerly a car stable, used by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, when its cars were drawn by horses. The society expresses its gratitude to the President of the company, Clinton L. Rossiter, and the Treasurer, Col. T. T. Williams, for their assistance in making arrangements for the shelter.

Inside the building is, first of all, a large, pleasant office, whose most conspicuous feature is a large map of Brooklyn. The sounds that greet the ears of the visitor leave no manner of doubt as to the majority of its inhabitants. There are prolonged howls and barks running up and down the scale and graduating from the shrill falsetto of the smaller dogs to the deep bass of the larger ones, drowning entirely the weaker cries of the feline guests.

From the office the door opens directly into the guest room, with the kennels on either side of the main corridor. The room is light, sunny, and well ventilated. At the right of the door is the heating and cooking apparatus, and the bins containing the food.

"The animals in my own kennels do not get anything better than this," said John P. Haines, the President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In one division is cornmeal; in another oatmeal, and in a third dog biscuits. The heating apparatus and two big boilers are opposite the bins. In one of the boilers is what appears to be a clean-looking mass of porridge.

"We take the bones and scraps and stew them half an hour," Mr. Haines goes on, "then take half oatmeal and half corn or Indian meal, and strain it all together from one to one and a half hours. The people in our public institutions do not get anything better than that."

On one side of the main corridor are the large apartments for the dogs, and on the other the small, square kennels, with wire fronts and backs for the cats. The latter are arranged in tiers, two sets facing each other, the kennels in one alcove standing back to back with those in the next. The wire meshes allow conversation from kennel to kennel, if the many-voiced felines enjoy such amusement, while the air space between prevents too great familiarity should any of the guests happen to be in a vicious temper. All the kennels are zinc-lined.

The death chamber is the last room to be visited. Here the unclaimed animals are put to sleep. Illuminating gas is used, and in five seconds the subject in the air-

John P. Haines,
President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

tight compartment is under the influence, and in about thirty seconds unconscious. The time varies according to the vitality and size of the animals. Large animals with large lungs and great vitality are more quickly put to sleep than cats or puppies.

There were yesterday 168 dogs and 52 cats at the shelter, not counting the last arrivals in an ambulance. These ambulances are fine-looking wagons, ventilated on all sides and at top and bottom, zinc-lined and supplied with water. The cats are put into baskets.

The ambulance men have trim brown bedford cord uniforms, with nickel society buttons, badge, and emblem on the caps. One large and three small ambulances are kept with the six horses at 114 Lawrence Street.

Unlicensed dogs and cats without collars, and having the appearance of waifs, are taken to the shelter, where they may be reclaimed within forty-eight hours, after which time they are put to sleep.

The former dog-catchers took 3,300 dogs last year. In les than a month's work the society has taken half that number. A little leeway has been given to people so far, to allow them to take out their licenses, now that the law is to be rigidly enforced.

There is a handsome staghound at the shelter, a fine collie, a bull terrier and any number of dogs of all breeds and varieties—and cats galore. There are two families of kittens, so small that their eyes are not open yet, and black cats, gray cats, white cats and calico cats. Any of them not claimed may be had for the asking, and the deposit of $3 to advance the humane work of the society.

The Mayor's Chinese Host Discharged.

Ching Sam, the proprietor of the Chinese restaurant at 16 Pell Street, who was the host of Mayor Strong several months ago, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Colonel Moore, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, spoke for Sam and referred to Mayor Strong's dinner at his place.

"That's the day they broke the law firing off firecrackers," said Magistrate Wentworth.

No complainant appeared, and Sam was discharged.

EXPORTERS OF MEAT DISTURBED

SECRETARY MORTON'S ORDER A GREAT SURPRISE TO THEM.

They Say It Is Impossible Now to Trace to Its Origin Much of the Beef Ready for Shipment.

Shippers of fresh, salted, canned, corned, and packed beef were greatly excited yesterday over the order from the Secretary of Agriculture requiring that all such beef offered for exportation after Sept. 16 must be accompanied by a certificate showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease, and the meat sound and wholesome, and also announcing that no clearance would be granted any vessel having on board meat without such certificate.

The order was held by the shippers of meats to put an embargo on all shipments of such products for the time being, as it would be impossible to trace back such products to the cattle from which they were made, and ascertain whether such cattle had ever been inspected and were free from disease.

The law under which the order was made was passed in March last, but the order was not promulgated until Thursday. It took all the shippers by surprise. Many of them have contracts on their hands which, under the order, they will not be able to fill.

J. B. Bouck, a large shipper of meats, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"The order came upon us like a thunderclap out of a clear sky. I suppose the intention of the act was to prohibit the exportation of horse meat in the guise of beef, but it virtually places an embargo on the exportation of all corned, salted, and canned beef, because it is utterly impossible to trace the identity of the product and to show that the cattle from which the beef comes have been inspected and passed as free from disease. Of course, fresh beef is not affected, as it can be easily traced; but how are you going to trace to its origin all the corned, salted, and canned beef now in warehouses in this city awaiting shipment? It is simply impossible. Then, again, the plates, navels, and briskets of the beef slaughtered in this city and not disposed of by the retail butchers are sold to wholesale dealers, who corn these parts and pack them in tierces for shipment abroad. There is no outlet for this meat here, and how are you going to trace each piece of beef to the animal from which it was cut and obtain an inspection certificate?

"The promulgation of the order has caught shippers with contracts made within the past week to ship beef, which they will be unable to fulfill. This will entail a great loss upon them."

The order was discussed by the shippers yesterday, and it was determined to send a committee to Washington to see Secretary Morton and obtain from him an extension of time in which the order is to take effect, so as to give the shippers an opportunity to fill contracts already made, and to make the necessary arrangements by which the terms of the order may be complied with.

It was thought by some of the shippers that the order also applied to pork and hog products. To determine this question, C. C. Abel & Co. sent the following telegram to Secretary Morton:

Does your order of Aug. 28 prohibit exportation of hog meat unaccompanied by Government Inspector's certificate? If so, the effect on important Eastern hog-packing industry would be disastrous. Proper explanation is requested.

The following answer was received by telegraph:

Order of Aug. 28 does not prohibit export of hog products if not accompanied by certificate. Packages of pork must be marked in a manner to designate species of animal from which made.

Deputy Collector Hawthorne has charge in this city of the inspections of meats for export.

AMERICAN BEEF IN GERMANY.

German Authorities Adopt Indirect Means to Prevent Importation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Frankfort, Germany, has transmitted to the Agricultural Department, through the Secretary of State, the complaint of the agent of Messrs. Armour & Co. of Chicago as to the restrictive measures resorted to by the local authorities at Freiburg and Carlsruhe for the prevention of the sale of American meats. Dealers have been required to put up a notice in a conspicuous place, stating that American meats offered for sale have "passed only a superficial and insufficient inspection, and that no guarantee of their purity could therefore be given."

Of course the dealers declined to put up any such condemnatory announcement, and the sale of American meats has therefore been practically stopped. The Consul General says that most of the American exports consisted of beef, pickled in brine, and pressed dry in air-tight barrels, each barrel being accompanied by a United States inspection certificate.

The Germans used this wholesome, well-cured beef for making sausages, the trade with Freiburg alone amounting to 12,000 barrels a year. All this commerce has now been suspended by the restrictive action of the local authorities, undoubtedly under instructions from the General Government.

DRUGGED, ROBBED, AND STRIPPED

James Reilly of Riverdale Accepts Drinks and Fares Badly.

The man who was found Thursday, on Pier 29 East River, unconscious and in half nude condition, gave his name as James Reilly yesterday, when arraigned in the Tombs Police Court. Reilly told Magistrate Wentworth that he was on his way to his home in Riverdale, N. Y., on Thursday, when he met a stranger, who invited him to drink, but he could not tell where.

The stranger had a bottle, from which he drugged the drinks. He said he had $20, a hand bag, and a new suit of clothes when he arrived from Southampton, L. I. He wore nothing but stockings and a shirt when found. A citizen gave him the necessary clothes to come to the court.

"You ought to be glad you're not at the bottom of the river," said Magistrate Wentworth. "Go home."

Wants to Find Out Who He Is.

Postmaster Dayton received the following letter yesterday:

"My dear friend P. M.—I thought that I would write you a letter and tell you that I was a lost boy; that I was left in the City of Columbus about nineteen or twenty years ago, at the age of four or five years, and was found in the streets and taken to a hotel in the belief that the man who had left me would come back. I was afterward taken to the poorhouse, and a man by the name of Ephraim Davis took me for three years. Then a person named Michael Bayh took me and raised me.

"If you don't know of a boy who was stolen about that time, please hand this to some editor of a newspaper. I go by the name of Arthur Bayh, Newbern, Ind."

Eight Cases of Typhoid at Phelps.

PHELPS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—There are now eight cases of typhoid fever in this town. The Village Board has notified J. B. Bassett of Buffalo, Treasurer of the Phelps Water Works Company, that it would be advisable to have him come and look after the work at the spring. The water is very poor, and Health Officer Howe advises all persons to boil it before using.

MRS. FULLAM HER OWN LAWYER

A CLAIM FOR COSTS IN A SUIT SHE HAD SETTLED RESISTED.

Lawyer E. H. Ball Informed by Judge Daly that Morality Is Considered by the Law.

"Morality does not enter into the law," according to Ernest H. Ball, an attorney, at 65 Wall Street.

Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom Mr. Ball advanced this statement yesterday, entered a decided protest against such a proposition.

"Morality certainly does enter into the law," said the Chief Justice, warmly. "If it did not, then the entire legal structure under which we live would fall, and both you and I would be without occupation here."

Mr. Ball's appearance in court was made unusually interesting, not alone because of this statement of first principles from the bench. The lawyer was on hand to press a demand for costs against Mrs. Margaret D. Fullam, and that lady appeared in person to oppose the lawyer's motion. Mrs. Fullam is a fine-looking, gray-haired woman, about fifty years old. She is the wife of A. J. Fullam, and for years she lived with her husband at West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the North River in comfortable style. Mr. Fullam has been an invalid for years, and his wife's income from certain property she owns has been their main support. Not long ago the couple moved to the country, taking a place in Westchester County, where they are now living.

Mr. Ball was attorney for Dr. Robert F. Brodnax in an action the doctor brought against Mrs. Fullam to recover a balance of $75 for professional services rendered to her husband. There was no defense, but four days before the judgment obtained by Dr. Brodnax was entered Mrs. Fullam settled the claim privately with the doctor by paying him $50. The doctor went to Europe soon afterward, where he remains at present, and when Mr. Ball learned of the settlement he hunted around to get his costs.

The doctor being away, he asked Chief Justice Daly to enter an order directing Mrs. Fullam to pay him. Mrs. Fullam, with tears in her eyes, protested to the Court against the order.

"Why do you not collect the costs from your own client?" asked Judge Daly.

"I have tried to, but cannot," said the lawyer; "as my client is in Europe and is financially worthless."

"I do not think that this woman should be made to pay the costs," said the Judge.

"Neither do I, your Honor," said Mrs. Fullam. "I have paid the doctor in full $275, and here is his receipt."

The receipt was handed up to the Judge, who, after examining it, turned to the lawyer and said:

"This is a receipt in full for all claims of the plaintiff on the defendant, and is dated March 30, five days before your judgment was entered. I do not see how you can recover costs from this woman."

"I think that I have the legal right to do so," said Lawyer Ball.

"But not the moral right," suggested the Judge, and then came the remarks about morality and the law.

Mr. Ball did not pursue the argument on this line, but asked: "Am I to lose my costs?"

"You must look to your own client. He is more in fault than this woman."

"I paid the doctor all he was entitled to, and cannot pay any more. My husband is very ill," put in Mrs. Fullam.

"The circumstances in this case are peculiar," said Mr. Ball, "and the question is one of great importance to lawyers."

The lawyer said that he advanced the costs of the suit, and that when the case was settled without his knowledge he lost the costs which he had advanced.

"You should not have clients whom you cannot trust. Lawyers should not take cases without retainers, or at least security for costs," remarked Judge Daly.

Then, turning to Mrs. Fullam, the Judge asked: "Have you no lawyer?"

"No, your Honor," was the reply, tears choking the woman's voice. "It takes all my time and money to look after my husband. I cannot afford to hire a lawyer in this matter. And," she added, disingenuously, "I was told that you were a kind Judge, and would help me."

The Chief Justice looked embarrassed. It was several moments before he could answer.

"But, really, madame, I can not act as Judge and advocate both. You should get a lawyer. What is the amount of the costs, anyway?"

"Only $9.50," replied Mr. Ball. "I do not care for the money involved, but I want the law settled for my own protection and the protection of other lawyers in the future."

The Court finally granted Mr. Ball until Oct. 18 to put in a brief on the question. Mrs. Fullam was instructed to appear in court again on that day.

FINED $50 FOR CONTEMPT.

D. E. Anthony Will Also Be Imprisoned Unless He Makes an Accounting.

D. Edgar Anthony says he had a sunstroke that will cost him dear.

Mr. Anthony is a lawyer, with an office at 260 Broadway. He was appointed receiver of the National Mutual Insurance Company about a year ago. He had been an officer of the company, and complaints were made that he was not looking after the receivership properly. The matter was taken into court and Mr. Anthony was removed from his office, Charden H. Daniels being appointed receiver in his stead. He was also instructed by Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to file a supplemental accounting of his receivership with Silas B. Brownell as referee.

This order was entered on July 8, but Mr. Anthony paid not the slightest attention to it, and yesterday the ex-receiver found himself haled before Judge Beekman, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, to show cause, if he could, why he should not be prosecuted for contempt.

"I had a sunstroke last Summer, your Honor," declared the lawyer, "and could not attend to business."

"I have heard about the sunstroke," said Judge Beekman, "but the order was made before you were stricken, and you had lots of time to attend to it."

"But, your Honor—," began Mr. Anthony in expostulation.

"There is no excuse for such willful disobedience," was the verdict of the Court. "I will fine you $50 for contempt of court, and order you to file the supplemental accounting at once. If you fail to obey this order, I will send you to jail for thirty days."

"How long may I have to file this accounting before I am held to be in contempt?" asked the lawyer.

"You are in contempt now, Sir," declared the Judge, "and will stand committed unless you pay the fine."

"Then I must pay the fifty-dollar fine in any event?"

"Yes, Sir, and go to jail afterward if you do not put in an accounting."

"But I never meant to disobey any order of this Court," protested Mr. Anthony.

"Well, your actions would not seem to carry out this assertion," remarked the Court drily, and Mr. Anthony walked mournfully away.

WOULD RATHER GO TO PRISON.

Mrs. Alice Wilson Objects to Being Detained as a Witness.

Alice Wilson was spared a three months' term in the penitentiary in order that she might give testimony against Herman Fisher, who is waiting trial on a charge of grand larceny. The woman was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions of keeping a disorderly house, but sentence was suspended because of the desire of the District Attorney to use her testimony against Fisher.

This pleased Mrs. Wilson mightily until she learned that she was to be sent to the House of Detention, there to remain until Fisher's trial came up, which might or might not be within a year or two.

Then she protested. She said she would rather go to the penitentiary as a prisoner for three months than to the House of Detention for an indefinite period.

But neither the Court nor the District Attorney paid any attention to her protests, and she employed Ambrose H. Purdy to get her out.

Mr. Purdy secured a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court, and yesterday the case came before Judge Beekman.

"This woman should be set at liberty at once," declared Mr. Purdy. "There is not the slightest warrant for her detention. She is a resident of this city, and always within reach of a subpoena. The Court of Special Sessions had no right to suspend sentence as to one form of imprisonment and then impose another."

Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach argued in opposition. "The commitment was perfectly regular," declared Mr. Lauterbach.

"I don't know about that," interposed Judge Beekman. "It seems to me that Mr. Purdy is correct in his view of the law. However, I will give you until to-morrow to make a further return to the writ."

MRS. C. E. HOLT SUES FOR DIVORCE.

In Her Suit She Names Mabel Eaton Robinson as Co-Respondent.

Mrs. Adole Durant Holt has finally begun the suit for absolute divorce from Clarence Edwin Holt which has been threatened for some time.

Mr. Holt is a well-known actor. He made a great hit in this city when he played the villain in "The Gilded Fool," produced by Nat C. Goodwin at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mrs. Holt names Mabel Eaton Robinson, also well-known on the stage as Mabel Eaton, as co-respondent. Miss Eaton played in Rose Coghlan's company, and, it is said, was at one time employed by Mr. Daly. Recently she has been at the head of the Mabel Eaton Dramatic Company, which gave a Summer series of Shakespearean plays, Mr. Holt being her leading man and manager.

This company was organized last May, according to Mrs. Holt's complaint, with money supplied by Miss Eaton's mother, who, it is alleged, is a wealthy woman, living in Chicago. When the company was playing in Toledo, Ohio, it is said, Miss Eaton's mother learned that her daughter was infatuated with Holt. Failing to convince her daughter that Holt was a married man, the complaint sets forth, she went to the home of Mrs. Holt, and persuaded the wife to go to Toledo with her for the purpose of confronting Miss Eaton.

After being brought face to face with Mrs. Holt and her children, Miss Eaton came to this city with her mother. Holt followed, it is alleged, whereupon Mrs. Eaton sent her daughter to Europe with a party of friends.

Mrs. Holt yesterday obtained an order from Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, for the examination of a witness before the trial of the case. Mrs. Holt also names Clara Wilbur of 254 West Thirty-ninth Street as a co-respondent.

SHE FAINTED IN COURT.

Mrs. J. C. Schoonover Overcome by Her Husband's Sentence.

Mrs. John C. Schoonover fainted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday when her husband was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

She was revived after considerable effort by the court attendants and a physician, and she opened her eyes just in time to see her husband led away by a Deputy Sheriff to begin his sentence of imprisonment.

Schoonover is well known in Harlem, where he was for years among the active young business men of the district. He was active in Republican politics and was elected a year ago as Treasurer of the Mount Morris Republican Club. He was arrested not long ago on a charge of aiding Archie Bell, also well known among Harlem Republicans, to pass a worthless check on a Director of the Mount Morris Republican Club.

He pleaded guilty and came before Recorder Goff yesterday for sentence. Bell was also arraigned for sentence, and the Recorder gave the principal in the transaction a year, while letting Schoonover off with half of that time.

Fined for Serving Oleomargarine.

The first case of the violation of the oleomargarine law to be tried in the Court of General Sessions came up yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part II. The case was that of William D. Fox, a restaurant keeper at 443 Ninth Avenue.

Ralph C. Lowes testified that the accused served him with the prohibited imitation of butter at a meal.

Mr. Platt of Tracy, Boardman & Platt argued for the defense that the Court had no jurisdiction, as the oleomargarine had been manufactured in Kansas, and the violation of law, if there was any, was committed there.

The Recorder overruled this objection, and the case went to trial. A conviction resulted, and the Recorder imposed a fine of $50.

The Recorder then granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, and admitted Fox to $1,000 bail pending the decision on the case by the Court of Appeals.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Upon the application of Charles Haldane, Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus directing the Warden of the City Prison to produce in court on Monday Mary O'Hearn, Mr. Haldane's client, who was sentenced on Sept. 11 to three months' imprisonment in the City Prison by City Magistrate Mott on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Haldane said that the woman had not committed any crime, and, if she had, the Court had no jurisdiction, in the case the prisoner was entitled to a trial by jury.

—John H. Nixon, the supposed confederate of Dr. Bradford, the alleged counterfeiter, was released yesterday on $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Alexander. William Nixon of Newburg, N. Y., brother of the defendant, was the bondsman. It was said that Nixon will resume his work at the Union Square switch of the Broadway cable road.

—The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday for the week without filing any indictment or presentment in the case of the Ireland Building disaster at West Broadway and Third Street, where fifteen lives were lost. The inquiry will be resumed next week.

—The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against Charles Pustelka of 315 East Thirteenth Street, who killed his wife on Aug. 27.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Smith—Peter B. Olney.
SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Umbrella Company—Charles H. Truax.
CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Spanlol vs. Friedman—Joseph Kaufman. Allison vs. Reed—John L. N. Hunt.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of A. E. Chasamar & Co.—Alfred J. Pulsford.
CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Rand Drill Company vs. Thomas F. Fitzgerald—Alfred B. Price. D. M. Koehler & Son Company vs. Philip Fennelly—Edward Grosse.

WILL APPEAL TO A HIGHER COURT

Question of City's Quota of State Taxes for Insane Not Yet Settled.

It has been decided by the interested officials to appeal from the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court which gave judgment against the city in the suit of the State to recover from the city its quota of back taxes for the care of the insane throughout the State.

The city looks after its own insane, and it is the belief of the members of the Board of Estimate that the State's claim for the support of the insane in other counties is inequitable.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that it was his opinion, and the opinion of the Controller and Corporation Counsel also, that the case should be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Saratoga Monument Association.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Saratoga Monument Association was held at the United States Hotel at noon to-day. In the absence of John H. Starin, President, Vice President James M. Marvin of Saratoga presided. Chairman C. S. Lester of the Committee on Transfer made a report, in which he stated that the monument had been duly sold and transferred to the State of New-York. On behalf of the Trustees of the Monument Association, W. L. Stone, Secretary of the association, presented a bronze bust of J. H. Starin, which will be placed in the monument. Mr. Stone, on behalf of President Starin, presented to the association a bronze bust of Hamilton Fish and a bronze tablet containing the names of the officers of the association. These will also be placed in the monument.

Must Keep Fire Escapes Clear.

Acting Captain King and Detective Sullivan of the Old Slip Station had a number of downtown business men summoned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning for alleged violations of Section 499 of the Consolidated act, which provides against obstructing fire-escapes. Detective Sullivan said most of the offenders had advertising signs around their fire-escapes.

Magistrate Wentworth impressed on all the necessity of removing the obstructions at once. He said no complaint had been made against them, and that he would first consult with the city authorities before he would entertain complaints. Nearly all said they had already removed the obstructions.

JERSEY CITY WATER HEARING

An Argument for Temporary Supply—Alleged Plotting by City Officials —Questions of Cost.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—Many taxpayers visited Mayor Wanser to-day to explain their views in relation to the water contract. Whether they favored or opposed the project, they had a courteous hearing.

John H. Hopken said he had been told by Principal Haskell that the authorities had purposely pumped water from the Passaic at extreme low and high tides in order to get the worst possible quality of water, so as to create a demand for a new supply. Mayor Wanser said he did not believe this, but he had Mr. Hopken's statement taken by a stenographer for future reference.

H. V. Condict was opposed to the contract with the Jersey City Company, but favored the temporary supply contract with the East Jersey Company. He said this would relieve the present stress and give the city five years in which to consider a permanent supply. He thought an expert should be appointed, because he had been informed that the necessary water plant could be built for $4,500,000, against the $7,950,000 demanded by the Jersey City Company. Mayor Wanser said this was an error. The Newark plant cost $6,000,000, and even at that price the contractors lost $2,700,000.

Ex-Assemblyman Frank O. Cole accused Corporation Counsel John A. Blair, who had several times interrupted Mr. Condict, of "displaying all the venom of a paid attorney." Corporation Attorney Spencer Weart defended Mr. Blair, and a wrangle ensued, which was finally checked by Mayor Wanser. Then Mr. Blair asked Mr. Cole if the latter believed that he was interested in the Jersey City Water Company.

"I have heard the rumor," said Mr. Cole, "but I do not believe it. I believe you are an honest man, and a brilliant man, but I consider you infernally lazy."

Other speakers were John W. Heck, Major Z. K. Pangborn, A. L. Graham, Myron J. Furst, Dr. Ullamor Allen, Dr. Thomas F. O'Callaghan, George P. Howell, George Taylor, Michael Schultz, Sr., and John J. Cone.

Mayor Wanser will take definite action on the resolutions Monday afternoon.

SCHOONER A. HEATON PROBABLY LOST

Wreckage Drifts Ashore Near Highland Light, Mass.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Sept. 13.—Capt. Bearse of the Nauset Life-Saving Station reports having picked up to-day at noon on the beach near his station the quarterboard of the schooner A. Heaton, and much wreckage, consisting of bedding, cabin fittings, and the log book, with the name of Capt. Handy on its pages. The life-savers could see about four miles off shore what appeared to be part of a hull, with spars alongside, the whole held down by anchors. It seems very probable that the schooner A. Heaton of New-York, 448 tons register, has been lost off this coast. The fate of the crew is as yet unknown, but they were probably taken off by some passing vessel.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The schooner A. Heaton, Capt. Handy, reported wrecked off Highland Light, left Boothbay Sound, Maine, Sept. 2, and probably had a cargo of granite or paving stones for New-York.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Fuerst Bismarck, from Southampton.

A.—Mrs. Lizzie Abeln, Richard H. Adams, Mrs. Richard Adams, Sr., Appel, Mrs. S. Appel, Miss Dorothy Appel, Miss Sophia Appel, George Aschenbach, Miss Marie E. Aschenbach, Miss Laura Aschenbach, Miss Cora M. Anton, Dr. Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Wanda Ammer, Miss Agnes Almess, Max Auerbach.—B.—B. Beinecke, Mrs. B. Beinecke, Miss Alice Beinecke, Theodore Beinecke, Morris Barnett, Mrs. Morris Barnett, Miss Helene Barnett, Miss Sylvan Barnett, Walter Bruck, Miss Kate Bough, Henry Brasch, Mrs. Brasch, Miss Blanche Brasch, Max Borck, Mrs. Edda Borck, Miss Jessie Borck, Charles Borck, M. Buttenwieser, Mrs. Buttenwieser, Georg C. Boldt, George C. Boldt, Jr., W. Belcher, Mrs. W. Belcher, Miss V. M. Buffum, Morris Black, J. R. Blumenthal, Mrs. J. R. Blumenthal, Miss J. C. Belden, Miss K. C. Biglow, Dr. Bosher, Leopold Brunhild, Mrs. Mathilde Boldt, Mrs. Leonard Bloch, Mrs. D. Bergesen, Henry F. Brinckmann, Heinrich Brinckmann, Dr. Sidney F. Budget, Mrs. Sidney Budget, Mrs. Helene Brick, Miss Anna Brick, Mrs. Therese Brunner, A. Behrens, Mrs. A. Behrens, Miss Caroline Bittasch, H. F. Bohmke, Mrs. H. Bohmke, Mrs. Gesine Bumke, Willy Bumke, W. H. M. Boyer, Miss Bertha Bartelmann, Morris Black, Prof. W. Berwald, E. Birsner, Mrs. E. Birsner, Mrs. Batavia, John Baker, J. Bakke, Vincent Blecha, John Baumgaertner, Mrs. John Baumgaertner, Miss Baumgaertner, H. E. Bradford, Mrs. Martha Berner, Miss Kate E. Bullard, Allen Butler, Mrs. Allen Butler, Miss Marg. M. Butler, Miss Hannie A. Butler, Mrs. F. H. Baker.—C.—Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Emma Cohn, Henry H. Carter, Mrs. Henry H. Carter, Mrs. A. Chambers, Miss B. Crane, C. J. Coulten, Mrs. C. J. Coulten, Miss Rose Carau, B. S. Coleman, Miss Minna M. C. Claussen, Henry Cronthal, Mrs. Frank J. Coburn, Miss E. W. Coolidge.—D.—Matthew Dolan, Mrs. Matthew Dolan, S. Deutsch, Miss J. J. Deery, Mrs. B. Dutel, Lona Dutel, Mrs. L. Davis, Edmund Dwight, Peter Dorsheimer.—E.—Baron von Erlanger, Baroness von Erlanger, Prof. Fritz Eisner, Miss A. Ebbett, Abraham Ellenbogen, Mrs. Abraham Ellenbogen, Mrs. R. Eisen, Miss A. Engelhard, Mrs. Eisler, Samuel Eisler, Moses Einstein, Mrs. Moses Einstein, Leo Ehrlich, Mrs. Susanna Erdmann, Miss Mary Erdmann, Miss Dorothea Erdmann, Mrs. C. Enzinger, Miss Kattie Enzinger, George Enzinger.—F.—Miss Fox, M. Fechheimer, Mr. Fischer, Mrs. Fechtheimer, Mrs. F. Fries, B. Fischer, Mrs. Furlong, Prof. A. Francken, Mrs. A. Francken, Mrs. F. S. Fiske, Miss Ida F. Fay, Julius Friedmann, Mrs. Julius Friedmann, Miss Rosa Friedmann, Miss Adelhaid Fischer, E. Finster, Armin Feuerlicher, Adolf Frey, Richard Frankenfelder, Mrs. Sarah Froehlich, H. Froehlich.—G.—H. E. Garth, Mrs. H. E. Garth, M. Goldsmith, Mrs. M. Goldsmith, Willie Greiff, Miss Gray, A. Griesedieck, Miss Antonie Griesedieck, Miss Bertha Griesedieck, Miss Louise Gelst, A. Gareis, R. Gattel, Mrs. August Gareis, Bertha Gareis, Miss C. Gareis, Harry Gareis, Mrs. Clara Gehrke, J. A. Gries, Miss Goldberg, Miss Anna Guthowski, Mrs. A. S. Grun, Mrs. Bertha Grasser, Jacob Grunberger, Mrs. Jacob Grunberger.—H.—Prof. Huss, John Hessdorfer, William Hyans, Mrs. William Hyans, John Y. Huber, Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Olga Hirsch, Dr. E. Hodenpyl, Mrs. Dr. E. Hodenpyl, Richard D. Hatch, Harold Hatch, Miss Nellie M. Howell, Miss M. H. Hall, John M. Harlan, Mrs. John M. Harlan, Ralph E. Heath, Mr. Harding, Miss Hammond, Adam Hemmerich, Mrs. Adam Hemmerich, Miss Johanna Held, M. O. Henning, F. Hoerig, Mrs. F. Hoerig, Miss Hoerig, Miss Hulda Hermsdorf, Miss Anna Hoche, Miss Anna Hey, Oscar Haase, Dr. A. Hallen, Fritz Hahn, Mrs. M. Hastings, J. V. Hovey, W. H. Harding, Mrs. W. H. Harding, Miss M. A. Harding.—J.—Isaac Jackson, Mrs. Isaac Jackson, Mrs. A. M. Johnson, W. Jungbardt, Mrs. Jungbardt, Miss Rose C. Jack, P. Jaqui, Mrs. Louise Jacobs.—K.—Mrs. Krausnick, Miss Krausnick, Mrs. Therese Kaufmann, Miss Irene Kaufmann, Miss J. L. Kirk, C. Koehler, Mrs. C. Koehler, Miss Tillie Koehler, Miss Anna Koehler, Carl Koehler, A. Katz, Mrs. A. Katz, C. F. Klopfer, Mrs. C. F. Klopfer, J. Kaufherr, Anselm Katz, Julius Kahn, F. Kampfe, Mrs. Barbara Kampfe, Miss Flora Kampfe, Louis Krafft, C. Keppler, Mrs. C. Keppler, A. Kreuter, B. Kaiser, Mrs. Bernhard Kaiser, Miss Kaiser, Mrs. J. van Kirk, Miss Regine Knopfer, Mrs. Charlotte Kay, A. S. Kalischer, Mrs. A. S. Kalischer.—L.—B. Landauer, B. J. Ludwig, Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Frederick Loeser, Mrs. Frederick Loeser, Miss Florence Law, Mrs. Augusta Langenbeck, Miss Martha Ludwig, Miss Elsa Ludwig, Hermann Ludwig, Jesse J. Ludwig, E. Lavely, H. C. Lagreze, Mrs. Emille Lagreze, George Lagreze, Miss Clara Lagreze, Miss Bertha Lantz, Miss Rosa Levine, Jacob Langendorfer, J. H. Lorenzen, C. Laske, August Lienau, Mrs. H. P. Lefevre.—M.—Dr. Franz Munchehofer, Miss Bertha Meissner, Miss Agnes Meissner, B. Marx, Mr. Messinger, F. Madlener, Mrs. F. Madlener, P. Meyer, Miss Mary Meyer, Mrs. Ida B. Metzel, Miss Louise Menk, Simon Mayer, M. A. Menzel, Mrs. M. A. Menzel, Miss Edna Menzel, Omar Menzel, Frans Mizola, Selig Manilla, Mrs. Selig Manilla, John J. Morris, Miss Lydia Morris, Miss J. Michels.—N.—A. Nickel, Mrs. A. Nickel, Hattie Nickel, Harry Nickel, Miss M. Nickel, Mrs. Frances Norris, Miss Dorothea Norris, Miss C. Norris, Mrs. Nussdorfer, Gustav Neumann, Hermann Neumann, John L. Novak, Mrs. John L. Novak, Miss Sarah Newcomb.—O.—W. Ottinger, Mrs. Ottinger, Miss Fanny Ottinger, Miss Adeline Ottinger, Miss Rose Ottinger, Nathan Ottinger, Miss Hannah Ots.—P.—Mrs. P. G. Page, R. Paterson, Miss Bertha Pollach, Alos Palda, Gustav Penzel, F. Paulsen Mrs. F. Paulsen, Emil Paulsen, Cerry Paulsen.—R.—A. Rosenthal, Mrs. A. Rosenthal, Mrs. James W. Randell, Daniel Richter, Mrs. Daniel Richter, Thekla Richter, T. Richter, Stanley Richter, Walter Richter, Mrs. A. A. Robinson, Miss Rodgers, Anton Roesnigh, Dr. F. M. Robinson, Mrs. Dr. F. M. Robinson, Miss E. C. Rogers, H. B. Richardson, Dr. Rudd Mrs. Rudd, Dr. F. Rabe, C. W. Rose, Ernst Reinhold, Miss Frieda Rüsch, P. W. Rinckhoff, Mrs. Wilhelmine Rinckhoff, Miss Tillie Rinckhoff, Miss Minna Rinckhoff, Wilhelm Rinckhoff, Alwine Rinckhoff, Miss Josephine Rinckhoff, Paul W. Roder.—S.—W. Scully, Mrs. Scully, Miss Emilia Schmidt, Miss Anna Schaufler, P. Sausenthaler, Mrs. D. K. Smith, Arthur Sweeny, S. S. Steiner, Mrs. S. S. Steiner, C. W. Saacke, Mrs. Saacke, Herbert Saacke, Edgar Saacke, Adele Saacke, Miss Annie M. Salom, P. Salom, Charles Sidenberg, Miss Edith Sidenberg, Miss Blanche Sidenberg, Dr. Charles L. Shields, Karl Strauss, Miss Dolly Swobe, Mrs. Sinnett, Miss Jessie Spellman J. Steinau, Mrs. J. Steinau, E. B. Stanton, Willie Stanton, Walter Stanton, Victor Strauss, Miss Frieda Schmotzer, Julius Staroske, Fritz Silberman, Mrs. Carrie Schonbohm, Miss Kate Shea, Oliver Snevely, Mrs. Oliver Snevely, Mrs. Caroline Schwartz, B. Straessler, Gustav Stern, Louis Schmidt, Mrs. Louis Schmidt, Miss Ann

THE FAST TRAIN RECORD

Comparisons Between New-York Central and British Runs.

AMERICAN TRAINS THE HEAVIEST

Vice President Webb's Flier Weighed Nearly Three Times as Much as the Fastest British Train—Inaccurate Figures.

In view of the remarkable record made by Vice President Webb's special flier on the New-York Central Railroad, from New-York to Buffalo, last Wednesday, an analysis of the best achievements of British railways in the matter of speed presents interesting material for comparisons.

In one of the latest numbers of The Engineer, a conservative scientific publication of London, Charles Rous-Marten sums up frankly and carefully the results of the "railway races" between London and Aberdeen. The rivalry was between the West Coast and the East Coast lines. Mr. Marten's conclusions are as follows:

"How the West Coast beat the East by 16 minutes (from London to Aberdeen) on Aug. 19 I have already recorded. That time was beaten by four minutes by the East Coast the next day. But still the West Coast was in first by 13 minutes, achieving a record of 538 minutes for the 540 miles. On the following day the West Coast beat its own record and came into Aberdeen at 4:55 A. M., or 535 minutes for the 540 miles, all stoppages included. But even this wonderful record did not assure victory on this occasion, for the East Coast made its record trip and was in Aberdeen first by 15 minutes. On Thursday the East Coast rested on its laurels and abandoned further contest. But the West Coast made a supreme effort and lowered, not only its own record, but that of the East Coast also, performing the run to Aberdeen in the almost incredible time of 512 minutes for the 540 miles, or at an average of 63.3 miles an hour, including all stoppages."

This is the run that was beaten by the New-York Central's flier last Wednesday, when the trip from New-York to Buffalo was made at an average speed of 64¼ miles an hour. The real significance of the New-York Central's great triumph, however, is best understood when the weight of the respective trains is compared.

Mr. Rous-Marten, speaking of the fast British train, says: "In the final rush of the racing period the train load was reduced to three bogie coaches, weighing about sixty-eight tons in all, and with this light train the Northern and Caledonian engines accomplished the fastest long-distance run in all railway annals. * * * The train left Euston at 8 P. M., and ran to Crewe—158 miles—in 148 Minutes," &c., &c.

The New-York Central flier of last Wednesday weighed more than 200 tons, exclusive of the locomotive, nearly three times the weight of the British train. While on the first lap of the race the light British train made a run of 158 miles in 148 minutes, the heavy New-York Central train made a run of 143 miles (New-York to Albany) in 134 minutes.

After giving the officials of the British railways credit for all that they claim, Mr. Rous-Marten expresses doubts as to the absolute accuracy of the figures in the following language:

"It may be observed that there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining trustworthy records of the actual times of the trains. It was obviously impossible for one man to go by all the trains of both routes, and so recourse must be had to official records or passengers' timings. Unfortunately, these disagree among themselves on many important points. For instance, the Great Northeastern run from New-Castle to Edinburgh is variously given (officially) as 112 minutes, 113 minutes, and 114 minutes. Similar discrepancies are to be found in the West Coast timings. The full figures will need careful collection and examination before they can be implicitly accepted as permanent records of the great railway race of 1895."

C. A. Barattoni, the General Agent in this city of the West Coast route of Great Britain, sends the following communication to the editor of The New-York Times, under date of yesterday:

"With reference to my communication addressed to you yesterday, I see it stated in your issue of this morning that an inaccuracy occurred in the official figures of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's special fast train run from New-York to East Buffalo, Sept. 11, given over the signature of G. H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent. My calculations were based upon the original published time of arrival at East Buffalo, and not upon any reduced or amended figures. If the time is now to be reduced two minutes and thirty-one seconds, should not a corresponding reduction be made in the mileage, seeing, as I understand, the discrepancy of time arrival at East Buffalo arose in taking the time at two different points at that station?

"While upon this subject, having seen it stated that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad claims the distinction of having the fastest regular long-distance train in the world, permit me to inform you that the West Coast Railway Companies are now running a regular train, leaving London (Euston) at 8 P. M., and arriving at Aberdeen at 6:25 next morning, covering the distance—540 miles—in 625 minutes, or at the rate of 51.84 miles per hour. The Empire State Express, as advertised in the current folder of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, covers the distance between New-York and Buffalo—440 miles—in 520 minutes, or at the rate of 50.76 miles per hour. Therefore the fastest long-distance regular train is that of the West Coast route of Great Britain."

SUCCESS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Their Use on the New-Haven and Hartford Road Satisfactory.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—In an interview this morning with J. R. Kendrick, the Third Vice President of the New-Haven Road, concerning the proposed extension of electrical equipment on the Old Colony division, he said: "We are entirely satisfied with our experiment on the Nantasket Beach business, the season having demonstrated the fact that the cheap and frequent trains create traffic. The passenger statistics for the Summer just closed show an increase of 300 per cent. over those for the season of 1894, and next year we expect these figures will be beaten. The tests made the other day in the matter of demonstrating the practicability of electricity in its relation to the freight business were also eminently satisfactory, and mean a great deal in the application of the current to all branches of rail transportation.

In regard to the report that our company was taking steps looking to the equipment of the link between Nantasket Junction and Braintree with electricity, I am at liberty to say that it is in every way correct. The plan that will be carried out provides for four tracks, the two outer for trolley cars, and the two inner for steam. The centre tracks will be fenced in so that there will be no possibility of injury to passengers when taking the electrics. We expect to have the line in full working order and running in connection with the Nantasket Beach branch by the first of next season.

"Are the other roads in this neighborhood interested in the experiments of the New-Haven Company?"

"Yes; they are keeping a close watch on whatever we do. It has been practically decided to use the current in conjunction with steam as far out as Readville and Dedham, on the Providence division. There will be four tracks on the elevation, the two outer being for trolley cars.

Denver and Rio Grande Figures.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 12.—The report of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for the year ended June 30 shows gross receipts of $6,916,840, an increase of $140,796. Operating expenses increased only $18,660, the total being $3,991,211. This leaves net earnings of $2,955,628, an increase of $442,536 over last year. Current liabilities were reduced during the year from $1,735,963 to $1,432,729. The freight receipts were $4,814,904, and from passenger traffic, $1,183,270; from express, mails, and miscellaneous, $913,665, an increase of $141,968; increase of freight receipts, $290,742.

An Electric Road at Auction.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The road of the Suburban Traction Company will be sold at auction at Orange on Oct. 14, to satisfy a mortgage of $1,500,000, held by the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, on which bonds were issued. The proceeds of this sale will be subject to all of Receiver Whittlesey's certificates, and to the underlying mortgages of $60,000, held by the Orange National Bank. The sale will wipe out the claims of those who were injured in the Eagle Rock accident last year.

Reading Tears Up Tracks.

GETTYSBURG, Penn, Sept. 13.—The Reading Railroad early this morning tore up 200 feet of track of its Round Top Branch, which had been leased to the electric railway and used by it for two years as a portion of its circuit on the battlefield. The work was done before daylight. No explanation is given.

Panama and Pacific Mail.

Persons closely connected with the Panama Railroad Company and with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company expressed the belief yesterday that negotiations for an amicable agreement between the two companies were in a fair way to reach a satisfactory conclusion soon.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company for the quarter ended June 30, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $30,129; operating expenses, $19,513; other income, $97; fixed charges, $7,390; surplus, $3,322; cash on hand, $18,235; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $23,519. The report for the corresponding quarter last year showed a deficiency of $4,884.

—The approximated gross earnings of the Santa Fé Railroad system proper for the first week of September are $551,781; for the same period last year, $551,392; increase, $389; for all lines of the system, $723,658; for the same period of 1894, $731,946; decrease, $8,288.

—The Boston Transit Commission has accepted the bid of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to furnish the steel for the second section of the subway in Boston, at $58.70 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Between 1,100 and 1,200 tons will be used.

—An officer of the Ohio Southern Railroad is responsible for the statement that a line of road is to be built from Lima north about seventy-two miles, to connections with Toledo and Detroit.

—The report that the Mexican Central Railroad has obtained a concession or contract to build a branch from Guadalajara to Ameca and Tequila is now said to be premature.

—An increase in earnings of over $61,000 is reported by the Northern Pacific Railroad for the first week in September.

—Sixteen thousand tons of steel rails have been purchased by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

A GREAT RACING SCHEME FOR TWO STATES

Liquor Could Be Sold in Delaware and Pools in Maryland.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News, Sept. 11.

It was reported in Newark and this city last evening that William J. Thompson, the owner of Washington Park, and known as the Duke of Gloucester, on account of his connection with that place, had secured a foothold in Delaware and Maryland as well by purchasing a piece of land near Newark.

It was said that Thompson had bought a portion of the Forman farm, which lies partly in Delaware and partly in Maryland. The farm could be excellently situated for racing purposes. Liquor could be sold in the Delaware portion, which would draw crowds from Cecil County, Md., which is now "dry." Under the Maryland law pools could be sold on the Maryland side, while races could be held in both States. This plan would avoid the liquor laws of Maryland and the pool law of Delaware, but would allow both to be operated on the same property.

The story could not be verified, Thompson is said to have been in this city several days ago, and he is known to have a number of friends here, but none of them was able to say last night whether or not the report of the purchase was correct.

It is also known that a number of race track men had their eyes on Delaware during the session of the last General Assembly, but were unable to secure the passage of their bills.

Dormitories for Truant Boys.

Lucy L. Flower in The Chicago Chronicle.

You devote a column to the necessities of the truant children of the city, advocating a dormitory under charge of the Board of Education, with legal restraint. The writer is on the right line, and if the Board of Education had rendered any assistance, such a dormitory, under legal authority, might now be under way. A bill was introduced in the Legislature last Winter, prepared by D. L. Morrill and myself, making exactly the provision which you now advocate, namely, legal restraint in an institution under the management of the Board of Education and as a part of the educational system. The board did nothing to further the passage of this bill, and it was actively and persistently opposed by O. L. Dudley of the Glenwood school, who, being in the Legislature, was able to defeat it. The idea of the bill was not original, but it was prepared on the plan of the Boston Truant School, and is the very successful London Truant School.

Father Lasher's Grim Joke.

From The Chicago Interior.

Father German Lasher died at his home in Oak Park last week, aged eighty-six. He was well known in Methodist and business circles and was as happy a man as lived. We have known Father Lasher for a quarter of a century, and met him very often—always found him full of Christian hope. He was much too serious for joking. His happiness never expressed itself in that way. It was thorough earnestness that made what in other men would be classed as wit, so taking. Some years ago I met him while waiting for the train, and Father Lasher, though not given to controversy, expressed his surprise that I should be a Calvinist. Thereupon, to plague him, I recited the five points, putting them in the baldest and most direct terms. He looked both surprised and sad. "Do you believe that, Brother G?" he inquired. "Certainly," was the reply, "that is Calvinism." He stood silently regarding me for a moment, and then said: "My dear brother, I will tell you what you need. You need a little religion."

Preacher Dies from Stubbing His Toe.

From The Baltimore American.

The death of the Rev. Dr. James Polk Gammon, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, was the result of the commonest of accidents. Several months ago he stubbed his toe. The shock, though slight at first, caused inflammation, which became very severe. Amputation of his toe became necessary, and subsequently a part of his foot, and, later, the whole of that member. The operations prolonged, but could not save, his life, and he died after much suffering. His vitality was wonderful, and he fought against the terrible encroachments of gangrene with a determination that was surprising.

To Leavé Chicago University.

From The Chicago Journal.

The University of Chicago is to lose its Registrar, Howard B. Grose. Mr. Grose has been connected with the university ever since its organization in the capacity of Registrar, or head of the office department, and as associate professor of history in the university extension department. Mr. Grose, it is announced, will go to Boston to take an important editorial position on a semi-religious newspaper. The date of Mr. Grose's departure for the East is not fixed, but it will probably be at the opening of the Fall quarter.

G. W. Cable Thrown from His Wheel.

From The Springfield Republican.

George W. Cable, the novelist, narrowly escaped a serious accident in Northampton, Wednesday afternoon, at the Main Street railroad crossing, while bicycle riding. He turned down Bridge, and upon reaching the crossing tried to turn out for another bicycle. In doing so he ran into a team driven by Jerome Sykes. He was thrown from his wheel with considerable force, but did not fall under the wheels of the team. He escaped with a few bruises. His wheel was badly damaged.

A Twenty-four-Pound Lobster.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

James P. Clark of Niantic caught a lobster Tuesday which weighs 24½ pounds. The lobster was brought to this city, and was an object of much curiosity as it wiggled its immense claws around. It measured 3 feet 6 inches from the end of the claw to the tip of the tail. This is undoubtedly the largest lobster ever brought to Hartford, and no one who has seen it recalls ever having seen one so large as this anywhere.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

The Old Scotch Presbyterian Church Property in West Fourteenth Street Sold Again.

Mr. Nathan Straus has sold to a Boston firm the old Scotch Presbyterian Church property, at 53 to 59 West Fourteenth Street and 54 and 56 West Fifteenth Street, 95.11 feet on the former and 50 feet on the latter street. The church edifice and a small business building are on the Fourteenth Street front, and a school building is on the Fifteenth Street one. The property was bought on Nov. 1, 1893, by Hugh J. Grant, and was immediately transferred to Mr. Straus at $315,000. The price now obtained is said to be something in excess of this figure. The church has recently been used as a bicycle school, which is now to be transferred to the dining hall of the old Hotel de Logerot, on Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Joseph Oatman has sold for James T. Cowdery, at $22,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 160 West Forty-sixth Street, 17 by 65 by 100.5.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has leased for William E. Ebling a four-story and cellar building, 66 by 150, to be erected at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and the lot adjoining. The property was sold to Mr. Ebling by Mr. Davies. The lease is for fifteen years, to Messrs. Lyons & Chabot, a dry goods firm.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $28,600, the five-story brownstone flat, with store, 1,791 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, to R. H. Schile.

Under execution, the Sheriff sold, at $276, to William F. Thorn, the right, title, and interest of John Coleman, Jr., to a plot 99 by 165.3 by 113.10 by 140, on the west side of the Old Post Road, 90.5 feet north of Patrick Coleman's land. The purchaser is a mortgagee of the property.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Messrs. Smyth & Ryan will continue their sale of lots and villa plots at White Plains Park, which was interrupted last Saturday by the rain, after more than 100 lots had been disposed of. There are remaining 215 lots and 85 villa plots to be sold at auction to-day. The sale will be on the premises, near the White Plains Station, on the Harlem Road.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Webster avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, by Fred Emanuel of Berry Street, Mount Hope, six two-story frame dwellings; cost, $16,200.

Hunter Avenue, east side, 225 feet east of Charlotte Place, by Anna M. Oesterhold of 767 Bathgate Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,500.

King's Bridge Road, northwest corner of High Bridge Road, by Clara M. Webster of Valentine Avenue, three two-story brick stores and dwellings; cost, $7,500.

Vesey and Greenwich Streets, northwest corner, by J. F. Graham, alterations to five-story brick and frame stores, salesroom, and storage; cost, $200.

No. 168 West Thirty-fourth Street, by George H. B. Hill; alterations to five-story brick store and workshop; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 448 feet east of Avenue A, by R. H. Wolff & Co., alterations to one-story brick factory; cost, $6,000.

Wadsworth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, by Patrick Barry, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 13.

PIKE ST, w s, 94.6 ft s of Monroe St, 25.5 x62.4x25.6x61.6; Lucien Oudin, referee, to Robert McGill..... $4,425

LAIGHT ST, 38-44; Emilie F. Wallace and others, executors, to William H. Russell. 79,000

12TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 103.3; Arthur McConnell to Herman Delle..... 12,750

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. O'Donnell to Bridget Murphy.. 1

82D ST, s s, 281 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Abram Davenport and wife to Embury McLean..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x100.5; May Savage to Mary E. Lynch..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 1st Av, 10x102.2; E. J. Krug and wife to Charles Taschanett..... 1

52D ST, s s, 376.7 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.4; Mary A. Foley to Kate M. Foley.. 1

PARK AV, e s, 92.2 ft s of 81st St, 20x80; same to Mary A. Foley..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,696; Theodore Cordier and wife to Edward Schnell and others. 25,000

MADISON AV, 1,694; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Charles Sherer and wife.. 25,000

114TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob S. Baum to Frances Hessberg..... 24,000

119TH ST, s s, 478 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x 100.11; Robert G. Monroe to Mary Canlo. 1,500

1ST AV, 479 ft s of 113th St, 24x95; Francis Pfaff and James J. Markey to Mary A. Markey..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 35x40.2; John M. Smith and wife to A. P. Smith..... 10

120TH ST, s s, 331 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x 100.11; James A. Frame to Richard Ranft..... 1

LOT 412, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Bridget McAuliffe..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 140.2 ft s of Wales Av, 50x irregular; Emilie A. Nones to Annie Haenschen..... 8,500

WILLARD AV, s w corner of 1st St, 136.11 x100x90.9x110.2; Elizabeth Burnett to Mary J. Hughes..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Hughes to Philip Bohnet..... 1

POE PLACE, n w corner of Coles Lane, 70x31.7x70x31; Mary A. Fitzgerald to John E. Fitzgerald..... gift

FREDERICK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Bayard St, 50x87.6; Meta J. Bjorkegren to Franklin G. Palmer..... 9,000

JEFFERSON ST, n s, Lot 82, map of Morrisania, 109.5 ft eo Clinton Av x196x irregular; John F. Meyer and wife to Franklin G. Palmer..... 10,000

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 300 ft s of 180th St, 25x150; Rowland G. Pocock and wife to James S. Boas..... 4,125

JEFFERSON ST, n s, Lot 82 of map of Morrisania, 109.5 ft to Clinton Av x196x irregular; Franklin G. Palmer to Charles Bjorkegren..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 225 ft n of Kelly St, 90x95; Hermann Hering to Marcus Nathan..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 300 n of 156th St, 50x122.4; Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz and wives to Katharina Grell..... 7,080

133D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; James Stokes and wife to Joseph K. E. Poynton..... 1

BROADWAY, 345; Mary E. Lynch to Mary Savage..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, n e corner of 112th St, 25.11x100; William C. Morgan and wife to Frank L. Smith..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 299.6 ft e of 7th Av, 51x irregular; Maggie E. Woods to Joseph McCahill..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 299.6 ft e of 7th Av, 51x irregular; Joseph McCahill to Maggie E. Woods..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Max Marx and wife to John M. Betts..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; Thomas McGee and wife to Frank L. Smith..... 1

Recorded Lease.

RYAN, C. T., to Diedrich Bammann; 1,983 7th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... $2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BRETTEL, Lizzie C., to J. B. Smith; n s of 148th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.. $40,000

BETTS, John M., to M. L. Ernst; n s of 147th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 15,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to F. G. Palmer; Jefferson St, n s, part of Lot 82, map of Morrisania, 1 year..... 1,063

BETTS, John M., to M. L. Ernst; n s of of 147th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,750

CORDLER, Theodore A., and others to Mark Blumenthal; w s of Madison Av, 50 ft n of 112th St, 5 years..... 17,000

SAME to Sarah Joseph; Madison Av, w s, 25 ft n of 112th St, 5 years..... 18,000

COOK, Louis, and another to S. C. Bradley; w s of Hoffman St, 150 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 700

DARRAGH, John E., and wife to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 148th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, (six mortgages,) 1 year. 60,000

SAME to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; same property, (six mortgages,) 1 year..... 60,000

DEILE, Herman, to Arthur McConnell; n s of 12th St, 188 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 4,000

FRIEDLINE, Louise C., to M. S. Korn; s s of Broome St, 41.8 ft e of West Broadway, demand..... 2,500

GRELL, Katharina, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Prospect Av, 300 ft n of 156th St, 2 years..... 4,950

HESSBERG, Frances, to Jacob S. Baum; n s of 114th St, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,200

HOENSCHEN, Annie, to H. R. Dater and another, trustees; e s of Westchester Av, 165.2 ft s of Wales Av, 3 years.. 12,000

SAME to same; e s of Westchester Av, 140.2 ft s of Wales Av, 3 years..... 12,000

SAME to Emilie Adele Hones; same property, demand..... 6,000

KOHLHAAS, Christiana, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 122d St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, demand..... 2,000

MACDONALD, Alexander, and wife to C. B. Tooker; e s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 152d St, 1 year..... 500

McCAHILL, Joseph, to D. S. Dodge; s s of 136th St, 299.6 ft e of 7th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 89,000

MURTHA, Sophie E., to J. H. Wilson; s s of 31st St, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 5,000

McCLAVE, Josephine, and another to Alice Ketcltas, as trustee; 126 West 58th St, 3 years..... 22,000

McWALTERS, Mary, to John Ettinger; n s of 98th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 2,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Hermann Hering; w s of Prospect Av, 225 ft n of Kelly St, 3 years..... 5,000

O'SHAUGHNESSY, John W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 145 West 132d St, 3 years..... 10,500

POTTER, Clara H., and another to Alfred C. Clark, as general guardian; n s of 88d st, 298.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 8,000

PUTNAM, James D., and wife to William M. Evarts; n s of 59th St, 206.5 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 12,000

POYNTON, Joseph K. E., to James Stokes; n s of 133d St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 19,000

PRICE, George, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Union Av, 111 ft s of 156th St, (8 installments..... 4,000

PEREZ, Manuel, to Gilbert A. Wright; n s of Clifton St, 39 ft w of Jackson Av, 5 years..... 1,500

POYNTON, Joseph K. E., to James Stokes; n s of 133d St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 19,000

ROBINSON, George, to Maria E. Hibler, as executrix; s s of 117th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 22,000

RUSSELL, William H., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 38 to 34 Laight St, 1 year. 49,000

RITTER, John G., and wife to Morris Rosenberg; 24 Pell St, 3 years..... 2,451

SEAMAN, Annie B., to William Moger; 159 East 97th St, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHUTTS, George H., and another to Robert Wilson; s s of 144th St, 184.11 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 3,500

SULLIVAN, Eliza, and another to Lavinia Quilin; n s of Cottage St, Lot 199, map of Mott Haven, 1 year..... 850

TSCHANETT, Charles, to Edward J. Krug; s s of 85th St, 400 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SAME to John Tschanett; s s of 85th St, 400 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 4,000

WITHERBEE, Mabel, to Daniel H. O'Dwyer, as executor; n s of Elizabeth St, 125 ft e of Elliott Av, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCHER & PANCOAST COMPANY and others, trustees, to Horace Anderson.... $1

BUTLER, Orlando W., and another, executors, to Emily H. Spofford..... 2,500

MARTIN, Mahlon C., and others, executors, to John H. Taylor..... 11,900

SOUTHWELL, Frank J., to P. A. Smyth, and others..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York..... 10,500

PANCOAST, Archer, and another, receivers, to the Archer & Pancoast Company..... 1

Lis Pendens.

63d St, n s, 379 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6 ft front; E. Ellery Anderson, committee, against Delia J. Donihee and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

60th St, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Louis P. Siebert against Walter Lindner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

Park Av, 43, Bernard Flood against J. Street, owner; Stephen Noblett, contractor, $57.

Delancey St, 28; William H. Schmohl against Henry Korn, owner; Balthasar Djehl, contractor, $1,726.

Union Sq, 39; Same against Jacot Sons, lessees; same contractor, $702.

Shiel St, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, lot 800; Henry Ceburre against David O'Keefe, owner and contractor, $48.

Bowery and Hester St, n e cor, 25x50; James Fish against Phoebe Carland, owner; Phoebe Carland and William Davidson, $753.

West End Av and 86th St, n e cor, 104.8x150; Theodore Smith against St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, owners; Atlas Iron Construction Company, $136.

ARIZONA CLIFF DWELLINGS AND CAVES

Interesting Features of the High Mountain Regions.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

Probably there are very few if any towns in Arizona that can boast of the interesting surroundings of Flagstaff. Within a radius of ten miles are to be found the famous cliff dwellings, the beautiful San Francisco peaks, the ancient cave dwellings, and the well-known bottomless pits. Here the every whim of the geologist and philologist can be satisfied. The former has for his investigation the San Francisco peaks, which are over 13,000 feet high, and which are said to contain every geological stratum known.

The cave dwellings, reached by a ten-mile drive through a beautiful country, are full of interest. Reaching the mountain and beginning its ascent, we find broken pieces of pottery strewn in every direction, and walking further up until we reach within 500 or 600 feet of the top, we first begin to encounter the caves, which average from twenty to forty feet in circumference.

Descending into these about fifteen feet, we find ourselves in the midst of a circular chamber, with openings leading from each side into other chambers of equal or smaller sizes. By kicking up the ground in the cave a person will frequently find choice pieces of pottery. Around the outer edge of the caves there are walls, evidently placed as a fortification. The general character of all the caves is the same.

Continuing the ascent to the top of the mountain, you will find a large, square plateau, which is fenced off by a rude stone wall, and here are found large stones, which were evidently used by the dwellers for the grinding of their corn, &c. They bear great similarity to those used by the Indians and Mexicans of to-day.

Coming down from this ancient mountain and following the road several miles to the southeast, the tourist comes to the cliff dwellings above. Here, in a large canyon from fourteen to sixteen hundred feet deep and several miles long, are found the last dwelling places of these mysterious people. As you approach the brink of the canyon, tier after tier of these dwellings rise before you, some hewn into the solid sides of the canyon, with a door opening of about four feet square.

Following the trail down the canyon about half a mile, we come to a different class of dwellings from these. Here, under large, overhanging cliffs, the ancient builders have constructed rude walls of masonry from the floor to the top of the cliffs, thus making an apartment with the cliff for a roof. In these are found remnants of old fire ovens, and now and then a piece of pottery or stone work, which would lead a person to believe that they were in some way connected with the cave dwellers, as the relics found in both places are almost identically the same.

The question yet to be solved is whether these dwellings in the cliffs and in the caves were permanent homes, or merely place of refuge in time of danger. The latter theory appears to be the most plausible in the case of the cave dwellers, as their places of dwelling are all very difficult of access and are fortified by stone walls, and from the further fact that the surrounding plains are thickly covered with broken pottery, which would indicate the presence of a resident population.

Ravages of Locusts in Cyprus.

From The Westminster Gazette.

One reads of plagues of locusts, but it is difficult to realize what a terrible infliction an invasion of these ravenous pests can be. Mr. J. E. Mavrocordato of the civil service, Cyprus, has made the subject of how best to destroy, or at least to decrease, their numbers, a special study, and the very graphic account of his experiences as related at the Colonial Institute is full of interest. Cyprus in past years has suffered sorely from the ravages of locusts, and the inhabitants have at times been reduced to famine. The locust, one of the grasshopper family, is about two inches in length, and increases at the rate of about fifty to one annually. When the eggs are hatched the breeding ground is covered with a densely packed mass of insects, not much larger than an ordinary ant. This mass eventually marches forward, consuming every green blade on its route. This goes on till, arriving at their full size, the creatures take to their wings, and wherever they settle devastation is complete.

Beginning of the Leather Trade.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

A census was taken in 1790; a second one in 1800, but no statistics were collated. A first account of the industries was in the census of 1810. The population was 7,239,703. The manufactures of leather, shoes, harness, and trunks were valued at $17,035,477. The number of tanneries was 4,316. Of these New-York had 861, Pennsylvania 715, and Massachusetts 299. Their yearly production included 2,608,240 pounds of sole leather and 44,053 dozens of calf, sheep and goat skins. One-third of the hides used came from South America. They cost 5½ cents a pound. The other raw materials were principally sheep and deer skins. Nearly all the country folk wore breeches or aprons of buckskin, fulled or tanned in oil. The largest tannery at that time was in Northampton, Mass. It was capable of tanning 5,000 hides a year.

Peoria Market.

PEORIA, Sept. 13.—Corn—Receipts, 59,000 bushels; shipments, 21,600 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c. Oats—Receipts, 117,500 bushels; shipments, 79,850 bushels; market firm; No. 2 white, 20@20¾c; No. 3 white, 19½c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull; No. 2, 34c. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Fifteen acres of beautiful land, corner King's Highway and Ryder's Lane, near Manhattan Beach R. R. and Ocean Av. DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—By out-of-town owner; about 12 acres on Myrtle Av., near Flushing Av., adjoining property recently purchased for the new park. DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

102 PEARL ST.—Four-story brick building to let. Apply to S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d St. and 59 Liberty St., Real Estate Exchange Building.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—HERBERT, 104-106 East 81st St., NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK.
N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. and 44th St,
FIRST FLOORS IN BOTH PLACES FOR DOCTORS.
First-class apartments, seven and eight large light rooms; steam heat, hot water, &c.; uniformed hallboys, elevators, coal and wood. 110-112 E. 47th ST., ALL LIGHT APARTMENTS. Seven rooms, bath, &c.; very moderate rents; desirable, central, and accessible. Apply to the Superintendents, on premises, or at OFFICES of NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 121 East 44th St., cor. of Lexington Av., or at 259 St. Nicholas Av., cor. of 123d St.

75 WEST 92d.—Extra large apartment, eight rooms and bath; house 40 feet wide; station one block; rents, $50 to $60. Janitor.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. LORING, entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large, light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam heated.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated. Apply on premises or J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

IN VERY FINE 5th Ave. corner flats of nine rooms we offer the best thing in New-York, if lease terminates in May. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Ave.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

CONFIDENTIAL.
Are you intent on leasing a fine four-story 21-foot house? I can save you all further trouble. See either No. 118 or 128 West 86th St.; finest block in city; $2,200 and $2,000. POWER, corner 85th St. and Columbus Av.

Stables to Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 18TH ST.; seven stalls, ample carriage room; coachman's apartments. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—MAYER GOTTLIEB, plaintiff, against BABETTE KAUFMANN, individually, &c., et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the twenty-sixth day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; running thence easterly, along the northerly side of said Twenty-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence running westerly and parallel with Twenty-eighth Street twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-eighth Street, the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1895.

JOHN YARD, Referee.
EDWARD F. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New-York City.
au29-2aw3w&a23

A NEW KIND OF PINE FOUND IN OREGON

Its Cones Are of Immense Size and Its Leaves a Foot in Length.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Mr. A. J. Johnson, agent of the State Forestry Department, is in the city again. For the past two months he has been roaming the country from California to British Columbia. He has not stayed long in any one place, and has been looking to see in what localities the forest trees are bearing seeds, principally of the coniferae. He has also collected small specimens of different varieties of conifers, to be used for a miniature forestry exhibit, to be made by the Forestry Department at the Atl

SUPREME TEST OF MERIT

The Yacht Race Proved United Press Ability and A. P. Incompetency.

GREAT VICTORY, DISASTROUS DEFEAT

Even When the Defender Had Won the First Race The Associated Press Claimed Victory for Valkyrie.

From The Syracuse Standard.

It happened that to get accurate news of the race between the Defender and the Valkyrie on Saturday put to a supreme test every resource known to journalistic enterprise and skill. The whole world called on the newspapers to follow the yachts throughout their course, marking their movements minute by minute with the same precision that would be expected in reporting a horse race in progress on land. It is not difficult to imagine what preparations were made to accomplish this feat, and to what a degree the rivalry of the press associations was piqued.

When The Associated Press was telling its newspapers that the Valkyrie was winning the Defender had already won. The United Press had the news. Contemplation of this woeful blunder wears a tinge of sadness, although its late correction brought joy to the patriotic heart. We cannot dismiss the thought that the carrier pigeons, instead of being dispatched from the yachts and flying straight to their coops, are still battling with adverse winds somewhere out upon the open sea. What about these reporters, telegraphers, telephoners, watchers, signalers, and mariners, who, afloat and ashore, got the yachts mixed, and though miles and miles apart, agreed in keeping them so just to be consistent even if wrong? Were they asleep at their posts, or shut out from sight of the sea by thick weather? Poor landlubbers, whatever their excuse, they deserve pity. We hardly feel like exulting over their discomfiture even in the high glee of a signal victory for The United Press in a matching of resources such as has never before been witnessed in the journalism of America.

What The United Press did was of a piece with what the Defender did. Its account of the race, transmitted promptly and accurately from the scene, never once lost sight of the yachts as they sped on through the mist to the turn and back home before the wind. The antics of painted ships on painted oceans were not described by the reporters of The United Press. Its newspapers had as faithful a picture of the great race during its progress as graphic pens, writing of what was being seen, could make. This splendid account of the race was amplified for publication in the morning newspapers of the following day, and as a masterpiece of journalism we point to the narrative of Saturday's race published in The Sunday Standard. It contained facts and was distinguished by literary skill that brooks no comparison.

From The Syracuse Journal.

Midway of the race The Journal reassured itself and its patrons by ascertaining definitely from the scene of contest that The Journal's dispatches were truthful. It would seem that the other newspapers ought to have taken the same pains, and in such a case of doubt made sure of their news; but the contradiction continued to the end, and it was half an hour after the close of the race, and the announcement by The Journal that the Defender had won, before its sleepy, slow, and misleading contemporaries found out the truth of the matter. There was very general indignation in this community, as there also was throughout the country, over the false news reporting by the Chicago association, which, consequently, is everywhere in discredit and disgrace. It will be recalled that like conditions existed at the time of the Corbett-Sullivan prizefight, when the Chicago association had an elaborate and throughout false report of fifteen rounds having been fought, when the fight ended in three rounds. These comparisons mark the news service of the two associations day by day and week by week the year throughout. The public has come to know and recognize The United Press as the only trustworthy medium of the news of the world. No other news service at all compares with it. There is no rivalry and no comparison in news gathering, only news distribution, except to the utter discredit of the Chicago bogus affair. It requires only the test of a really great news event, like the National and State elections or an international contest like that of Saturday, to show the vast superiority of The United Press and the low inferiority of the other association.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

The fight between The United Press, of which The Enquirer is a member, and the so-called Associated Press is of little interest to the general public. If people are misled by newspaper dispatches it is the papers printing them which are blamed by the readers, and which suffer for errors for which their editors or reporters are not responsible.

The Chicago Associated Press, which sends its service to The Express, Commercial, and News of this city, made a mistake in the dispatches describing Saturday's yacht race, which is about as ridiculous an error as it is often the misfortune of a newspaper to publish. The mistake was as simple as it was colossal. The Chicago Associated Press reporters evidently could not tell the difference between the Defender and the Valkyrie.

This is the charitable view of the mistake which led anxious thousands to believe the Defender hopelessly beaten. The other view is that The Associated Press tug got lost in the mist and the reports sent were dispatches. The United Press reports were correct, even to minute detail, and the finish of the race was cabled to England before the belated Chicago Associated Press reporters discovered their blunder and got the correct position of the yachts as they crossed the line.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Evening Press, an Associated Press paper, scores its news service on the report of the yacht race and Boston Masonic Temple fire. It says editorially: "The regular Associated Press dispatches of Saturday said the magnificent Masonic Temple of Boston was totally destroyed by fire. Later advices show that the first report was greatly exaggerated. The temple has not been destroyed, nor anything near it. When so reliable a concern as The Associated Press flies so wide of the mark, its patrons may well wonder where they art at. Sending out such an exaggerated report of an affair occurring within a few thousand feet of its Boston office reflects no credit on The Associated Press and was an inexcusable imposition on the newspapers that patronize it. Probably this was a blunder. Its report of the yacht race was a crime. Happily The Evening Press had other sources of information on the race and was enabled to give a truthful account of it. The Evening Press, as one of its patrons, does not propose to submit to such impositions on the part of The Associated Press without a protest."

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Two systems of news service were on trial as well as the yachts. One was a complete success. The other failed, and The Mirror was badly left. When the great New-York papers, composing The New-York Associated Press, merged into The United Press, The New-England Associated Press went with them. There was no longer an Associated Press. Some Western papers formed a combination, and, for the sake of its prestige, took the old name of The Associated Press. It is that organization whose service The Mirror has secured and boastfully exploits. The Union, intent upon giving its readers the best possible news service, as it has always done, has remained with The New-England Associated Press and The United Press, and its readers thus have the accurate and trustworthy results of the most efficient news-gathering system in the United States, or, as to that matter, in the world.

From The Harrisburg Patriot.

There is another news association known as The Associated Press—claiming to be a rival of The United Press—which undertook to report and bulletin the race to its misguided patrons. This press association issued bulletins declaring that the Valkyrie led the Defender to the stakeboat, and all the way on the return reach, coming in over the line a safe winner. The truth is, as The United Press dispatches told it, that the Valkyrie led only for the first hour, and after that was not in the race. To make matters worse, some of The Associated Press papers printed with the dispatches the most adulatory articles concerning themselves as Associated Press patrons and of the correctness of The Associated Press news, all of which is most grotesque in the light of the true story.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

The Associated Press evening papers of Saturday are the most comical productions of the day. All of them in flaming headlines give the victory in the great yacht race to the Valkyrie. Some of them add to the humiliation which the truth, as delivered to The United Press papers, brought upon them, by editorial boasts that The Associated Press account was correct and that the reports sent out by The United Press were wrong. It is not the first time, by any means, that The Associated Press has utterly failed to give early and accurate news of important events. There was no excuse whatever for Saturday's humiliation in the evening papers.

From The Buffalo Times.

Expressions of indignation over the bogus news of Saturday's yacht race, sent out by the Chicago Associated Press, pour in from all quarters. The Times has no intention of boring its readers with the differences of the rival organizations, but the public interest demands that the untrustworthy character of the new, self-styled Associated Press should be made clear. Furthermore, inasmuch as The Times is able to furnish its readers with the long established telegraphic service patronized by The New-York Herald, Sun, Times, Tribune, and other leading journals we wish to emphasize its reliability and worth. The Times aims to give the best, and to that end is a patron of The United Press.

From The Utica Herald.

The Chicago Associated Press couldn't get through the second day's race without one of its egregious blunders. When Defender ran up its protest flag, the judges' boat signaled that it was observed. The Chicago news concern sent abroad the report that the judges raised the signal of recall, and subsequently had to correct its blunder.

From The Montreal Daily Witness.

The Witness had the rather unpleasant and momentarily thankless duty of informing the whole city of the truth, while both its contemporaries entertained people with wrong accounts in a fool's paradise, adding much to their chagrin when the truth had to be told, and causing some loss to their pockets, if we are rightly informed.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

The United Press service on the yacht race Saturday was most excellent. It was complete, prompt, and accurate. The Chicago Associated Press, on the contrary, misled the people, placing the Valkyrie ahead at the turning point, when, in fact, she was three minutes or more behind. It was ridiculous.

CLOTHING DEALERS EMBARRASSED

Bernheim, Bauer & Co. in Financial Difficulties—An Offer Made to Creditors—Liabilities Unknown.

It was announced yesterday that Bernheim, Bauer & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 8 to 12 Third Street, are in financial difficulties.

They have made no assignment, but it is said that they are endeavoring to compromise with their creditors.

The first legal action against them was taken yesterday by Gruber & Bonynge, who obtained a writ of replevin against them for $1,930 in favor of Stephen J. Weaver, agent for the Washington Mills. Mr. Gruber said that they took the goods called for under the replevin, having disaffirmed the contract of sale.

Myers & Anable are the attorneys for Bernheim, Bauer & Co. Mr. Myers said yesterday that the firm has practically suspended, and that negotiations are in progress with the banks interested to effect a private adjustment. If the compromise is accepted the banks will get more than they would realize by an assignment, and the merchandise creditors will fare at least as well as the banks, and in all probability somewhat better, as the confidential creditors would make a further sacrifice to enable this to be done. Mr. Myers would not state the amount of liabilities, nor the figure which the firm offered to compromise at.

Deputy Sheriff Heimberger visited the store yesterday, and picked out the goods called for under Gruber & Bonynge's replevin, consisting of cloth and piece goods. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent several large merchandise creditors, said that their clients had decided to wait developments for a few days.

The members of the firm are Charles L. Bernheim, Felix L. Bauer, and Julius C. Bernheim. Mr. Bauer declined to give any details of their affairs yesterday, but said the firm had not suspended, and hoped to come out all right.

It was currently reported in the trade that the liabilities are $650,000, but Mr. Myers said the figures were not correct. A statement of the firm, compiled on Nov. 30, 1894, showed assets of $948,000, liabilities of $191,000, and contingent liabilities of $275,000.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE CHINESE

The Atlanta Exposition Law Opens the Way for Admitting Coolies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Carlisle to-day telegraphed the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., not to admit certain Chinese at that port, who, it is alleged, have come to this country to work at the Atlanta Exposition, pending an examination by Treasury officials.

These Chinamen, some 206 of them, arrived at Vancouver, B. C., about ten days ago and came overland by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Ogdensburg, at which port they intended to enter the United States, and thence proceed to Atlanta. The law authorizing the Atlanta Exposition suspended the operation of the Chinese Exclusion act, so far as it applied to Chinamen to be employed at the exposition. They say they have come here for that purpose. A rigid examination will be made into the matter.

Treasury officials allege that of 500 Chinamen who came to this country under similar circumstances, to work at the Chicago World's Fair, not 25 returned to China after the fair, and not 50 worked at the fair, but as soon as they were safely within the borders of the United States they scattered over the country.

MANY ROBBERIES COMMITTED IN UTICA

Nine Offices and Two Residences Entered and Valuables Taken.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At least two residences and nine business offices in this city were entered by burglars last night or this morning. Five offices are in the Arcade and four in the Weaver Building. The doors of all the offices were unlocked and the desks, drawers, papers, &c., ransacked. Very little of value was secured in the offices.

At the residence of Simon Mansbach, on Rutger Street, a guest was aroused at daybreak and saw two men in her room. One of them held a revolver to her head and quietly told her to make no outcry or he would kill her. She obeyed his commands and the other man ransacked the room, taking the lady's pocketbook and jewelry. Mr. Mansbach's daughters were away from home, and the thieves visited their room and took the valuable contents of a jewel case. One of the burglars was small and middle-aged, the other was young and tall. Both were faultlessly dressed.

The residence of Thomas W. Spencer, near the Mansbach home, was also entered and ransacked from top to bottom. The Spencer family has been away from home all Summer, and how much of value was taken cannot be ascertained.

No Seals After Twelve Years.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—Dr. Francis Bacon of this city has just returned from a trip to Alaska. He says that it is the view of the best-informed men of Alaska that the seals will be exterminated in twelve years. Arbitration came too late to save the seals, but the immense fisheries of salmon, cod, and halibut could not have reached their desired development had the seals, the natural enemies of the fishes, been allowed to thrive. Dr. Bacon says that the people of Alaska are very much excited over the proposed change of boundary. They assert that the Canadians have no authority for wanting the new lines, which would throw open the gold fields of Alaska to the British through the proposed railroad they wish to construct.

SUPPORT THE REVOLUTION

Members of the Autonomist Party Fighting for Cuban Freedom.

CONTRARY REPORT IS "SPANISH NEWS."

Interesting Facts Given by a Well-Informed Cuban—Convinced Spain Will Never Grant Cuba's Demands.

Some interesting facts about the revolution in Cuba were obtained yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times from a Cuban gentleman whose name is not made public for obvious reasons. This gentleman, although not taking an active part in the present revolution, is accurately informed in regard to the state of things in Cuba, having relatives in Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, and other cities, and friends all over the island, with whom he corresponds extensively.

When asked how much of truth there was in the report that the revolution had been condemned by the Autonomist Party, and had obtained no support from its members anywhere, he laughed and said:

"Yes, I have seen that report. It is, of course, sent as 'Spanish news,' the correspondent being in Havana. You know how fancifully one-sided their Havana dispatches have been.

"A bare majority of the committee of the Autonomist Party in Havana did commit the foolish act of condemning the revolutionary movement as untimely and ill advised, and what was the result? Two or three days after that manifesto was published several thousands of Autonomists joined the revolutionary forces in different parts of the island. The fact is that at present in the Autonomist Party are a few gentlemen, mostly in Havana, who are either dreaming or allowing their pride to get the best of their reason. Having taken the ground that an autonomist government under the Spanish flag is the most desirable thing for Cuba, they believe their dignity will be compromised if they change their views, although every one of them (and I say this with a perfect knowledge of the fact) is fully convinced that Spain will never grant Cuba her demands.

"And in order to dispel every doubt, if any remained in the minds of the Cubans, Señor Canovas del Castillo, according to a cable dispatch published in the New-York papers, declares that the Spanish Government will never give Cuba an autonomic government similar to that enjoyed by the British colonies. Spain will do nothing whereby she will be deprived of the direct management, or rather mismanagement, of the Cuban revenues, and that is precisely what the Cubans contend for. So long as the administration of the country is not entirely in their hands the Spaniards will continue to grind it as they have done for centuries. Complete administrative autonomy being impossible, because Spain will not grant it, there is no other way out of the difficulty except independence.

"To say the revolution has not recruited a single soldier from the ranks of the Autonomist Party is absolutely contrary to truth, and to show that, put down the following names, which just come to my recollection. Don José Miro Argenter, a Catalonian, who was editor of the papers La Doctrina de Holguin and of El Liberal of Manzanillo, both organs of the Autonomist Party; Don Eduardo Yero Buduen, editor of the Autonomist organ El Triunfo of Santiago de Cuba; Dr. Rafael Castillo, member of the Autonomist Committee of said city; Dr. Rafael Manduley, President of the Autonomist Committee of Holguin; Don Urbano Sanchez Echavarria, Honorary President of the Autonomist Committee of Santiago de Cuba; Don Lope Recio Loynaz, Vice President of the Provincial Deputation of Puerto Principe; Dr. Raimundo Menocal, a very prominent member of the party; Don Carlos Dubois, Autonomist Secretary of the Municipal Council of Bayamo; Don Modesto del Valle Iznaga, Count of Lersundi, ex-Autonomist Deputy to the Spanish Cortes, who has joined the revolutionary forces at the head of 300 men, and there are several others whose names I do not recollect at this moment. Those already given show whether or not the revolution is supported by prominent Autonomists. And I could give over a score of names of important members of that party in Havana and Matanzas who are with the revolution heart and soul, and supporting it in various and very efficacious ways; but that would be giving notice to the Spanish Government to arrest them."

Bronx Valley Sewer Commission.

The Bronx Valley Sewer Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office. Engineer Fairchild reported that progress was being made on the plans and surveys for the sewer, which, if built, will carry off the drainage from the Bronx Valley which now empties into the stream.

Mayor Strong, who is a member ex-officio, complimented Fordham Morris, the President of the commission, on the interest and zeal he manifested in the undertaking. The commission is only to report on the advisability of the sewer, and if the report favors it, the Legislature will pass on the question.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla, (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria, per steamship Herschell, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, must be directed "per Herschell";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Allianca; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1895.

REJOICING IN KINGS COUNTY

Democrats Pleased with the Result of the Conference and Sure of Its Ratification.

A feeling of gratification prevailed among Democrats in Brooklyn yesterday when it became known that, after considerable discussion, harmony in the party in Kings County was at last assured.

The Shepardites, as was told in The New-York Times of yesterday, will be entitled, if the decision of the conference is ratified, to one-third of the delegates to the State Convention. This means that they will have twenty-one votes in the convention, while the regulars will have forty-two. Of the five State Committeemen the Shepardites will have two.

It remains now for the General Committees of the two bodies to ratify this agreement. The Shepard organization will meet Monday evening in the Athenaeum to consider that matter, and the regulars will meet to-night in the Athenaeum. Before the latter body has its session the Executive Committee will hold a meeting in the Thomas Jefferson Building. It is believed that both these organizations will ratify the action of the conference committees.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee, who was Chairman at the conference, speaking of the matter yesterday, said he certainly expected his organization to ratify the agreement, as it was a fair one.

He said he did not think that too much had been conceded to the Shepard people, especially when it is remembered that the object was to unite the party.

"We have been generous, it is true," said Mr. York, "but that is what we meant to be."

Daniel Ryan, the machine Democratic leader of the Eighth Ward, was thoroughly satisfied that the two committees had acted for the best interests of the Democratic Party.

There are some Democrats, however, who believe that the regulars have conceded too much to the Shepardites, but from all appearances these are in the minority.

The conference committees will meet again Tuesday night, when the local situation will be discussed.

New Brooklyn Surface Transfers.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday opened a number of new transfer stations on the various lines operated by his company. They are as follows:

Flushing and Nostrand Avenues, between the Flushing and Nostrand Avenue lines; Flushing and Tompkins Avenues, between the Flushing and Tompkins Avenue lines; Myrtle and Nostrand Avenues, between the Myrtle Avenue and the Nostrand Avenue and Lorimer Street lines; Tompkins and Gates Avenues, between the Tompkins and Gates Avenue lines; Willoughby and Fulton Streets, between the Gates Avenue and the old crosstown lines; Willoughby and Fulton Streets, between the Fulton Street and the old crosstown lines; at the same point between the Flatbush Avenue and the old crosstown lines, the Third Avenue and the old crosstown lines, and between the Putnam Avenue and the old crosstown lines; Court and Joralemon Streets and at the junction of Court Street and Atlantic Avenue, between the Court Street and old crosstown lines.

MATTRESS FACTORY DESTROYED

Runyon Manufacturing Company's Third Loss by Fire in Four Years—A Clerk's Experience.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 13.—Friction caused a fire to-day that destroyed $30,000 worth of property and threw sixty men and girls out of work. The scene of the disaster was the mattress factory of the Runyon Manufacturing Company, 190 and 192 First Street—a four-story brick structure, 50 by 100 feet.

The employes had just resumed work after dinner. One of the men on the fourth floor was at work on a cotton-picking machine when, suddenly, there was a flash and in a minute the mass of cotton at which he was working burst into flame. The floor was covered with excelsior, corn husks, cotton, and other material used in manufacturing mattresses, and the fire soon spread throughout the floor.

Carl Doll, a clerk, ran through the building giving the alarm, and the men and girls hurried into the street. Doll then ran up to the fourth floor again to be sure that every one was out of the building, and in some way a sliding iron door leading to the third floor was closed, and, as it fastened with a spring, his retreat was cut off. He ran to the elevator only to find it at the bottom of the shaft and fastened. He then slid down the cable, making the descent in safety.

When the firemen were fully equipped to fight the fire, they were compelled to confine their efforts to preventing the spread of the flames to two big flats adjoining the factory. It was not until after four hours of hard work that the fire was under control, and then the upper two floors were completely burned out and all the stock and machinery on the lower floors was destroyed by water.

The building was completed May 1. The insurance policies were signed only two weeks ago. The Runyon Manufacturing Company has been in existence forty years. The firm has been burned out three times in the last four years.

Crossed the Atlantic Alone.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Horatio J. Sprague, the veteran United States Consul at Gibraltar, who has been in the service forty years or more, has made a long report to the State Department about the adventurous voyage of the tiny sloop Spray hailing from his native State of Massachusetts, which safely reached Gibraltar early last month, her crew consisting solely of her owner and navigator, Capt. Joshua Slocum. The Consul states that the little vessel resumed her journey with a fair wind westward Aug. 26, intending to return to the United States via the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and Japan. Consul Sprague incloses a characteristic letter from Capt. Slocum acknowledging courtesies received from the Governor of Gibraltar and the British naval officers in port.

Montreal's Shipping Falling Off.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 13.—Up to Sept. 1 this year, there arrived in the port of Montreal 26 sailing ships and 380 steamships, having a total tonnage of 677,405, as against 25 and 433, respectively, the same period of last year, with a total tonnage of 695,094. From the opening of navigation up to Sept. 1, 2,877 inland vessels arrived in port, while in the same period last year the number was 3,055.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM | Aller, Thu., Oct. 1, 8 AM
Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. F. Bismarck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
BERLIN..Sat., Sept. 14 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2
WESTERNL'D. Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Scarrell, Sat., Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Sept. 21, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 348 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Cook's
Annual Fall Palestine Party
Will leave New-York by Cunard steamer Campania September 28. Most delightful tour. Immediate application necessary to secure membership.
Our special programmes containing Winter arrangements for the Nile and Palestine now ready and can be had on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.,
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Sept. 18, 5 P. M. | Etruria, Oct. 5, 7 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A. M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, Sept. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Sept. 14.
For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbrouck, E. A. Ball, Agt. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 358 B'way.
O. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Sept. 17
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Sept. 20
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:45 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., except Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days and 5:30 P. M. Sundays touch at Newport.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No. 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with Down Day Boat.
ALBANY, with trains for